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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,000—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "THAMES," SAILING on the 21st May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4268	F. P. Dowell	21st May.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5108	W. J. Nantes	28th "
* SHANNON	4361	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I.COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	4600	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	2nd July.
B.I.ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6625	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	27th "
B.I.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhin to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	1st June.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,290	12th June.

The S. S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	21st May 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 17, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Friday noon. 11th June.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
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PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 20th, May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Ru der Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th May.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 18th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI.
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

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BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.
DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—
United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
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Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.
The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
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HIGHEST QUALITY,
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Dry Water Colours.
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Camel Hair Pencils.
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Varnishes, Oils, &c.
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DERMINA! DERMINA!!
WHAT is it! It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.
In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.
ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.
BEYNON & CO. (SOLE PROPRIETORS.)
OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL."
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description; Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
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Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. O. OOMERGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. P. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.
Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.
CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

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WATCHES
FOR
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COMMEMORATIVE
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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
OF
BOMBAY & POONA.
HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for
PRESENTATION PURPOSES,
Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases
FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.
JUBILEE WATCHES.
WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.
Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.
Rs. 40.
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LAWSON TAIT
IRON COT.
SPECIAL PRICE, Rs. 27-8.
THIS PATTERN BED is made from suggestions received from Dr. LAWSON TAIT, and is considered the best BEDSTEAD for Hospital and Institution use.
The spring mesh is the most elastic, the most durable, and simplest in the maket, being made of flat V's of steel wire, they afford no harbour for dust or germs of disease, and are easily cleaned. There are 18 springs to each end and each spring is tested up to a strain of 60 lbs. All beds are fitted with the patent VICTEX castors.
Length 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet wide, by 19 inches high, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch sides, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch cross rails, weight about 65 lbs., all Parts are Japanned best black.
The "Lawson Tait" Bedstead meshes are guaranteed for 14 years, and any part giving way in use during that time will be replaced free of charge by the makers.
USUAL PRICE, Rs. 27-8.
MOSQUITO RODS AND FITTINGS, Rs. 7 Extra.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
CAUTION.
OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:
1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.
2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown:
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.
3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
DRAPERS
AND
SILK MERCERS,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' GLOVES.
FOR DAY WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
COLORED KID 4 BUTTON	3	8
COLORED SUEDE "	3	8
WHITE KID BLACK POINTS 4 BUTTON	3	0

FOR EVENING WEAR.

COLORED SUEDE 12 BUTTON	5	0
WHITE & CREAM " "	5	0
BLACK " "	5	0

MOST RELIABLE MAKES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

REQUIRED the SERVICES of a Good PAINTER MAISTRI: Pay according to qualifications: Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Undersigned.

G. W. LINDSLEY,
Offg. Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Hubli, 13th May, 1897.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of (Rs. 57) Rupees Fifty per Share for the year ended the 31st December 1896, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 24th May 1897, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders, on the 8th May 1897 on production of Share Certificates.

ક્રપમીદાસ ખીમજી એંડ કંપની,
ઇ.ટ., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 17th May 1897.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Ten per Share for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1896, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 31st May, 1897, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 31st day of May 1897.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 27th instant, to MONDAY, the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

Application for DIVIDEND WARRANT to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Victoria Bander, Colaba, 15th May 1897. Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DAMODAR ISHWARDAS, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

LALDAS DAMODERDAS and HARRISHANKER DAMODERDAS, two of the Executors named in the Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th Day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 12th day of May, 1897.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS:

BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Chairman
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
VITHULDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY MULJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
SASOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOORDIN EBRAHIM, Esq.
CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, splendid piano by Schiedmayer (nearly new), harmonium, rosewood piano, oxidized tapestry screen (Bombay Saw Mills; rich oil painting, fancy door curtains, hall carpet, mattings, beautiful table ornaments and vases, glass porcelain and plated ware, copper utensils, stylish victoria (nearly new and made to order), brougham, serviceable horse (mare) birds, plants, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "Storm Hall," next to the Bhandarwada Reservoir, opposite to Sir J. J. bungalow) Mazagon, the whole of the above handsome suits of drawing, dining and bed room furniture, &c., &c., the property of JOHN HEWSON, Esq., C.E.

Catalogues will be published.

Particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE of Stock-in-Trade, Cutlery, Buttons, Toys, Walking Sticks, Whips, Playing Cards, Cotton Wicks, Soaps, Photo Views, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Noormahomed Esmail, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 93, Janjikar Street (Cutlery Bazaar), consisting of a quantity of knives of sizes in variety, metal spoons and forks, razor, scissors, balloons, combs, brushes, buttons, earrings, spectacles, spectacle cases, smoking pipes, match boxes, cigar cases, tin boxes with nitro, purses, snuff boxes, tin and porcelain trays, tables, toy watches, brass locks, India rubber balls, lead pencils, playing cards, cork screws, syringes, photo views, blacking, powder puff boxes, whips, walking sticks, cotton wicks, bell & dog-collars, boot laces, Turkey caps, wool, soaps, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 16, 1897.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NORWALK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, Connecticut, United States of America.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Gold Dollars...500,000.
PAID UP ,, ,, ,, ...200,000.
TOTAL ASSETS (exclusive of Uncalled Capital) ,, ...447,000.

I HAVE THIS DAY been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT of the above Company for the Presidency of Bombay, and am prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS by FIRE on—every description of property at Current Rates.

W. R. RAE,
General Agent.

51, Apollo Street, 1st May, 1897.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-30 P. M.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has appointed TUESDAY, 25th May 1897, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a member to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. P. H. Saville, who has resigned on proceeding to Europe.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 19 A.M. till 6. P.M., on that day.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 10th May, 1897. Secretary.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Old Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1897, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th May to the 1st June, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Bombay, 6th May, 1897. Agents.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Old Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1897, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th May to the 1st June, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Bombay, 6th May, 1897. Agents.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1897, at 12 NOON, to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

4.—To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Jamsetji Ardaser Wadia and Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy made by the Board as additional Directors of the Company.

5.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

6.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1897.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th May to 18th May, 1897, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR SHALE OIL.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 1st of June next, Sealed Tenders for supply of SHALE-OIL, for three years commencing from 1st October, 1897.

2. Form of Tender giving particulars of approximate requirements and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 (Two) per form, at whose Office sample of Oil may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Shale Oil" and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) in currency notes with each tender. If Government paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Actg. Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 27th April, 1897.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ ,, ,, ,, 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ ,, ,, ,, 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAND-BOOK. OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE;

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6,

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRINCE'S DOCK.
ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy
AND
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Quarts	10	8
Pints	6	0

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Wales Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford striking examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

RS. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

Age next Birthday.	Premium. Rs.	a.	p.
20	10	0	0
25	11	0	8
30	12	4	8
35	13	12	0
40	15	10	0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

THE Assurance Policy suited to the present time is a Sun Endowment 15 years' term. It is under the Sun Life System, and the Bonuses are guaranteed by the OLD SUN OFFICE. This Policy a unsurpassed, and the premiums are moderate from the day of entry.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

The connections of this Company date from A.D 1710. Full particulars can be obtained.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.....£577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates

O. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manger and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... ,, 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

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BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 32:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
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W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

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THE POST of ASSISTANT AUDITOR is VACANT. The commencing salary will be Rs. 500 and the maximum salary of the appointment is Rs. 600.

The appointment will be on probation for one year and thereafter an agreement of service for three years will be required.

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Application should be sent to

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THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

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THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Plena.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp- and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Ela.
10. The

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

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G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	2400	all	5 p. c.
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Sovereigns ...	"	16-7
Do. Dessons ...	"	16-4
Silver ...	"	83
Do. do. ...	"	90-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water' 0-51a. Low water, 5-48m. 6-49a.

Carrimbhoy Mills Company, Hornby Row, noon.
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Company, Hornby Row, 12-15 p.m.
David Mills Company, Rampart Row, 3 p.m.
Standard Mills Company, Rampart Row, 3-30 p.m.
Empire of India Life Assurance Company, first ordinary meeting, 29, Esplanade Road, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daressalem, Mozambique, Ibo, Chinde, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Cuina, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day.

OVERSTAYING LEAVE.—Baboo Meghjee, a policeman, was charged by Superintendent Brewin, before Mr. Webb, yesterday, with overstaying his leave for three months. The accused pleaded illness, which, he said, precluded him from returning to duty sooner, Mr. Webb convicted and fined him Rs. 15.

OIL IN BULK.—The steamer Marex, 2,323 tons, Captain E. Halliday, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Batoum. She has brought 4,331 tons of kerosine oil in bulk consigned to the Bulk Oil Installation Company. The steamer will be brought alongside the timber pier to-day, and the oil will be pumped into the reservoirs.

HER MAJESTY'S STATUE.—A Gujarati daily, the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, states that Mr. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee Dalal, a native artist, has written to the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department that, should he be fairly remunerated, he could easily and in a satisfactory manner remove the stains from the statue of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress without the slightest injury to it.

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.—Shavaliaram Madhowji, a flower seller, residing at Chivalwady, has reported to the police that during his absence from Bombay, on a count of the plague, his house had been broken into, the lock on the front door having been wrenched off, and a number of copper and brass utensils and pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 32), stolen from two boxes.

TWO ALLEGED MURDERERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Shewdat Oojagar and Bhola Oojagar, who were charged with committing the murder of one Thakor Devi, in January 1896, at Barabanki, Oudh, were placed before Mr. Webb for an order to be sent to Barabanki to stand their trial. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. The magistrate made the order applied for.

THEFT AT THE MAHIM PLAGUE HOSPITAL.—Mr. W. T. Sullivan, a medical assistant in the Mahim Plague Hospital, reported to the police on Saturday that some time during the previous night a servant, named Maroosa Krishna, employed in the hospital, made off with a metal watch, valued at Rs. 10, and Rs. 8-8-0 in cash from his box, which he had left open. Search is being made for the absconding servant.

THEFT OF RICE.—Wittoo Bhindoo was charged, before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, with theft of ten maunds of rice out of a cargo of 300 bags, which he was ordered by his employers to see loaded on board the steamship Bagdad. Mr. Dewrakhkar, pleader for the accused, stated that the rice in his client's possession was the accumulation of droppings. The magistrate thought it was too large a quantity of droppings, and, convicting the accused, fined him Rs. 15.

A FUSILIER THROWING STONES.—On Sunday night last, Patrick Martin, a Private of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was the worse for liquor, was strolling about the Victoria Gardens, where a crowd collected. This enraged him, and he threw stones at them, causing hurt to two Hindus. He was placed, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court. Accused was at present lodged in the military hospital for treatment of injuries he had received from falls in the streets; and the case was adjourned pending his recovery.

THE HINDU ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, and Mr. Devkinand had sent in telegrams to the chairman of the Hindu meeting held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of her reign; each gentleman expressing his hearty co-operation with the movement, but regretting his unavoidable absence. The resolution for the adoption of the address was seconded by Dr. Shantaram Vithal.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March ... Aus Schonen Strand der Elbe ... Vollstedt.
Overture ... French Comedy ... Keler Bela.
Selection ... The Pirates of Penzance ... Sullivan.
Polka ... Le Premio: Pas ... Coyc.
Duet ... Brigadi ... Mercadante.
Valse ... Souvions Toi ... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Daji Vithoo, aged forty years, a hawker in salt, residing at Clark Road. About 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a laden cart, laden with firewood, was going along the DeLisle Road, towards Parel, and a number of carts laden with pressed bales of cotton were also proceeding along the road in the same direction. Suddenly the deceased came across the road from the opposite side with a basket of salt on his head and was knocked down by one of the bullocks attached to the firewood cart. The driver called out to him, and did his utmost to pull up the animals, but could not do so, as the bullocks had got frightened at the basket, which the man was carrying on his head and one of the wheels passed over him. He was placed in a ghurry by the police and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was found that his right thigh and left leg had been fractured. He died in the hospital on Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FAREWELL TO A MEDICAL PROFESSOR.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen and students of the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, witnessed a meeting, assembled on the Ahmedabad railway station, on Friday evening, to bid good-bye to Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, who was proceeding to England by the s. s. Caledonia. Dr. Nanavatty has been connected with the medical school as lecturer of surgery and midwifery for the last few years, and has made himself deservedly popular with all classes of people as well as students of the medical school by his kind and courteous manners and by skilful treatment in his learned profession. His reputation as a surgeon stands high in Ahmedabad, and during his short absence he will be greatly missed both by the public as well as by the students. It is believed that he is going to England for the benefit of his health and for further advance of study to qualify him self as a specialist in the ophthalmic and various other sciences. When he arrived at the railway station he was literally smothered with garlands and bouquets, and when the train started he left Ahmedabad with cheers of hurrahs.

FIRE AT LOHAR CHAWL.—About half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out amongst a quantity of hay stored on the loft of a stable of a four-storeyed house belonging to Vassonji Khimji and situated in the Lohar Chawl Street. The fire was first discovered by a policeman on duty, who observed smoke coming from the stable. He ran to the Central Police Office and gave information of this outbreak. Telephonic messages were immediately sent to the different fire brigade stations, and the Babulla Tank engine under Mr. Bear was promptly on the spot, followed by the Bhuleshwar manual, Gowalia Tank, Fore, and Byculla engines. By this time the Babulla Tank steamer arrived the whole building was wrapt ablaze and the flames threatened the neighbouring houses. The steamer was located on the Pequa Road, opposite the Central Police Office, and the Gowalia Tank engine was postedin the Lohar Street, and both commenced vigorously playing on the flames assisted by the Bhuleshwar manual. Notwithstanding the exertions of the fire brigade to confine the fire to the building in which it had originated, it extended to an adjoining five-storeyed house belonging to Vassonji and occupied by his family as also to another house on the west belonging to one Lalji Ramji Lohar. Both of these houses were damaged and would have been destroyed, but for the judicious operations of the fire brigade under Mr. Nicholls, who managed to keep these two buildings from the ravages of the flames. The fire was brought under control within half-an-hour after the brigade commenced playing on it. The fire is attributed to a lighted beedee having been thrown in the grass by one of the grooms. The house having been recently built, it was unoccupied; except the ground floor, which was used as a stable and in which at the time of the outbreak there were three horses and two carriages, all of which were brought out in time. The damage done to the house is estimated at Rs. 10,000, and it was insured by Mr. Vassonji at Rs. 25,000 with the Commercial and Fire Insurance Company. The damage done to the adjoining five-storeyed house, also belonging to Mr. Vassonji, is estimated at Rs. 5,000, the whole building being insured with the same Insurance Company at Rs. 50,000. Mr. Lalji Ramji, the owner of another adjoining house, has sustained a loss to the extent of Rs. 100. A Parsee liquor shop keeper, who occupies the ground floor of this last house, is said to have suffered a loss of Rs. 20.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE CONGRESS MEETING.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, held yesterday, in the rooms of the Association, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla N. Sayani to record the Association's sense of deep regret at the death of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik and to convey the Association's condolence to the deceased's family, it was resolved that the following letter be sent to Mr. Madhowlal J. U. Yajnik:—

Madhowlal Javerilal U. Yajnik, Esq.

Dear Sir,—The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have been grieved at the sad and irreparable loss which the country has sustained in the death of your father—the late Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik.

In communicating to you their expression of deep regret at the loss, the Council have directed us to say that in Mr. Javerilal they have been deprived of a colleague who was respected very highly by them and who had rendered himself very popularly by his varied services to the Government and the people. The Association have lost in him one of its most trusted guides and leaders, and it will be difficult to fill up the place which he worthily and with credit to himself and honour to his country occupied in the Council of the Association and elsewhere during a public career extending over a long period.

The Council request you to communicate their sincere condolences to all the members of your family.

It was also resolved that an oil painting portrait of the late Mr. Javerilal be made at the Association's expense and hung up in the rooms of the Association.

A letter from the Madras Mahajan Sabha was read with reference to the proposal to hold a sitting of the Congress in London, and it was resolved that in case the British Committee of the Indian National Congress organised the Congress in London this year the following gentlemen are chosen to represent Bombay and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the British Committee:—The Hon. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, C. I. E., Professor G. K. Gokhale, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, and Mr. R. K. Kama.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees held on the 11th May:—

THE PRINCE'S DOCK BOILERS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 18th March, submitting reports by the Mechanical Superintendent as to the Prince's Dock main boilers; saying that, though the Mechanical Superintendent thinks the boilers good for two or three years more, he quite anticipates that it may be necessary to reduce the working pressure within that time; that it seems necessary, when that occurs, to have new boilers in readiness to put in; and recommending that new boilers be therefore ordered well in advance of the actual time for changing them and that the Trustees' Agents be instructed to obtain quotations for four boilers from Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 4th May, reporting, with reference to an inquiry made, that three of the boilers in Prince's Dock were erected during the year 1879 and started on regular work on 1st January 1880; that the fourth boiler was erected towards the end of 1881; that the boilers are of the internally fired multitubular type; that he has not been able to get any information as to the length of life in this country of boilers of this type, but it is recorded that such boilers, if under favourable conditions, have worked satisfactorily for twenty-two years and that the probable cost of each boiler, including freight, duty and landing charges, will be £540 at 1s. 3d. = Rs. 8,640.

Resolution.—The Agents should be asked to invite tenders for four new boilers. The Engineer should fully inform them of the requirements.

RICE CONSIGNMENT.

Read letter from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, No. 7954, dated 28th April 1897, stating that a few weeks ago he discussed with the Docks Superintendent the proposal made by some merchants to book consignments of rice through from Rangoon *viâ* Bombay to stations on the G. I. P. and connected Railways; that the following were quoted as the Port Trust charges on such goods, *viz.*:—Dock Wharfage Rs. 0-8-0 per ton, Siding Fee Rs. 0-4-0 per ton, Loading Rs. 0-4-6 per ton and expressing the hope that the Trustees will be pleased to make some modification of these charges, bearing in mind that Bombay is competing with Calcutta and Karachi for this traffic, as respect to sea freight, inasmuch as the B. I. S. N. Company charge Rs. 5 a ton to Calcutta and Rs. 9-4-0 to Bombay. Read letter to the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 10th May 1897, saying that the Trustees are quite unable to make any reduction in the rates chargeable at the Docks on importations of rice and grain except in the case of of siding fees, and the Chairman is recommending a reduction in this fee from annas 4 to annas 3 per ton, and explaining that the part which the Trustees take in the matter is to take delivery of the cargo from the ships, grant receipts for it, and deliver the consignments to the marks and numbers on consignees's delivery orders; that the Trustees take no responsibility for weight, and in cases when bags are landed slack, they merely report the circumstances to the steamer's agents, who settle with the consignee.

Resolution.—Under Trustees' Resolution, dated 17th May 1893, Improvement Resolution No. 3, dated 31st May 1892, the siding fee on grain and seeds loaded or unloaded at the Bunders was reduced to three annas per ton and the same rate, it was directed, should apply to direct shipments of railborne goods at the Docks. The Trustees are now pleased to direct, under para. 30, page 27, of the Rate Book, that the rate of three annas shall also apply to grain and seeds loaded into railway wagons at the Docks.

THE PROTECTION OF THE COTTON GREEN.

Submitted letter to the Secretary, Colaba Land and Mill Company, dated 17th February 1897, enquiring, with reference to the scheme for providing a complete service of mains and hydrants at the Colaba Cotton Green, whether, in the event of the Trustees and Government agreeing to carry out the scheme for the protection of their respective portion of the Green and to enhance the rate of rent proportionately, his Board would be prepared so carry out a similar scheme for the protection of their portion of the Green and agree to the same enhancement of the ground-rent as Government and the Trustees agree upon. Submitted letter to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated 17th February 1897, making a similar enquiry with regard to their portion of the Green. Read letter from the Secretary, Colaba Land and Mill Company, dated 10th March, saying that the directors of the Company agree to co-operate with the Trustees of the Port in adopting the measures proposed and to agree to an enhancement of ground-rent to Rs. 1-5-5 from Rs. 1-4-0 a square yard, and requesting that the department which lays the service on the Trustees' property may do the work on the Company's property. Read letter from the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated 28th April saying that Government will provide a fire service on their portion of the Cotton Green at Colaba, and that an enhanced rate of Rs. 1-5-5 per square yard per season to cover the cost of such service will be charged from next season.

Resolution.—The estimate for the complete scheme of mains and hydrants for the Trustees' portion of the Cotton Green amounts to Rs. 8,812 excluding establishment. Of this amount, Rs. 1,608 were sanctioned in Trustees' Resolution No. 358, dated 3rd November 1893, and the balance, Rs. 7,214 should now be sanctioned for inclusion in the supplementary estimate as a charge against the balance of the Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus. The necessary report should be made to Government. The work should be arranged for so as to be completed by next season, when this ground-rent charge should be increased, as agreed to by Government and the Colaba Land and Mill Company, from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-5-5 per square yard per annum.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route to Turkey (European section Syra China closed.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to embargo at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Turkish route right.
Line Saigon Bankok interrupted.
Johannesburg China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tongyueh and Yungchang.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

LAST week's famine returns show an increase of nearly 126,500 persons on relief. The provinces where the numbers increased are Bengal, 37,900; Central Provinces, 36,600; Madras, 33,600; North-West Provinces and Oudh, 28,300; Central India 10,500; Berars, 3,100; and Punjab, 2,800. There have been decreases of 18,600 in Bombay and 8,200 in Hyderabad.

OUR ally the Amir of Kabul will, it is to be supposed, join in some way in celebrating the Commemoration of the Queen-Empress, but it is not yet known what action His Highness will take.

WITH regard to the benefits or concessions to be made on Commemoration Day to the Army in India, the military authorities will follow the lead of the Home authorities, more particularly as regards the release of prisoners, the pardon of deserters, and so forth. There will be no big parades, as the season of the year is unsuitable for such gatherings.

LAST year was one of extraordinary drought in Simla, and even with the practically inexhaustible supply at the Charot nullah, there were grave fears of a water famine for days before the rains set in, hyderants had to be shut at intervals to the great inconvenience of everyone, and more especially to hotel proprietors. To obviate this, another large reservoir is about to be constructed, so that water which now runs to waste at the Charot nullah in the early days of the dry season, may be available when the very dry days come in and the supply at all sources is reduced accordingly. It is hoped that the new reservoir will secure a plentiful supply, even at the very driest times. The water from the Charot source is pumped into a break pressure tank at the top of the hill, and runs thence to be Sanjaoli Reservoir.

THE report on the geological structure and stability of the hill slopes around Naini Tal, made by Mr. T. H. Holland, officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, has now been issued in book form. This report summarises all the previous investigations, besides giving much information which is quite new. The book is highly technical, says the Lahore paper, and a glance at its pages does not inspire any ardent desire to invest in landed property at this hill station. The old English theory that "there is nothing like land, it cannot run away," is inapplicable to Himalayan slopes. Mr. Holland, on the whole, inclines to the opinion that the hill-sides at Naini Tal are comparatively secure, and no further landslips need be anticipated, if due precautions be undertaken.

A REPORT by Dr. Banks on the conservancy of Calcutta reveals the scandalous state of the municipal administration. "With the present establishment," Dr. Banks says, "I am at a loss to know how the conservancy is ever to be satisfactorily carried on." Again, "The supervising establishment consists for the most part of men absolutely untrustworthy and ignorant of the most rudimentary principles of sanitation, and who have not been selected because of their qualifications or fitness for such appointments" . . . "The hired cart system is neither more nor less than a gigantic fraud, and I am astonished that such a system should have been tolerated so long. There is no contract of any kind and lakhs of rupees have been paid for work which has never been done." These are only a few specimen quotations, Dr. Bank's report it annotated by Dr. Simpson who characterises it as "A valuable report."

THE annual Indian Cavalry dinner at Simla has now been fixed for Thursday, the 27th instant.

MAJOR R. H. JENNINGS, shortly leaves Jhallawar to take up the post of Political Agent in Malwa, Captain C. A. Kemball going to Jhallawar.

CAPTAIN A. H. MCMAHON has arrived at Simla on return from furlough. He proceeds next week to Gilgit, to take up his appointment of Political Agent there.

CAPTAIN M. S. WELLBY, of the 18th Hussars, in his coming lecture before the United Service, Institution at Simla, will describe his journey from Ladakh to China. The lecture will be delivered on the 31st instant.

IMPORTS into Calcutta by sea from foreign countries rose in value during April by 11·5 per cent. There was again a large falling off in importations of cotton goods under this heading the value was less by nearly twenty-three lakhs, grey piece-goods alone being less by twenty-two million yards. There was also a considerable falling off in the value of metals. The increase in trade above referred to was chiefly brought about by larger receipts of kerosine oil: both the American and Russian descriptions were received in larger quantities. Treasure was also largely imported in the past month: silver rose in value by nineteen lakhs, though gold gave a diminution in value. Increased values are recorded for machinery and railway materials. Imports of food-grains from coast ports were again on a large scale: the quantity increased from 173,134 to 957,921 cwt., chiefly consisting of rice and paddy from Burmah. The total value of exports by sea from Calcutta during April increased by twenty per cent. There were large increases in shipments of jute manufactures. The value rose by twenty-four lakhs. Shipments to the United States exceeded considerably, and big despatches were made to Hongkong and Liverpool, chiefly for re-shipments from those ports to America. Hides and skins advanced by sixteen lakhs in value, and large quantities being detained in India at the time of the plague prohibitions abroad. Other advances in value took place in lac and saltpetre. Opium declined severely in value: the fall was upwards of eighteen lakhs. Grain shipments, of course, were still contracted in volume. Rice decreased from 600,195 to 280,514 cwt. and all other descriptions of food-grains fell off. To coast ports' rice dropped from 109,412 to only 16,383 cwt. Gunnies showed little variation, and coal to Indian ports advanced from 55,125 to 92,798 tons.

FROM the review of the report of the Chemical examiner to the Punjab Government for last year it appears that there was on the whole an increase of work in the Chemical Examiner's Office in the year 1896 as compared with 1895. This increase amounted to 93 in respect to the total number of cases received and to 531 in respect to the number of separate articles tested. The total number of medico-legal cases (human and cattle) was 58 more than in the previous year. Taken in detail human poisoning cases show an increase of 59 and the cattle cases a diminution of 21. The percentage in which poison was found in human cases of all kinds (viscera and miscellaneous) rose from 64·74 in 1895 to 73·93 in 1896. This improvement is attributed by the Chemical Examiner, and probably very rightly so, to the persistent efforts that have been made to impress on the minds of officers submitting articles for examination the necessity of their receiving from obviously unnecessary references. Four cases, in which death was due to drowning, were among the references to the Chemical Examiner. Enqu

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

Reuter's latest telegrams calling for notice in this column were dealt with in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now give below our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	31,000	35,000	32,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	24,000	29,000	44,000
" Continent	44,000	12,000	41,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,474,000	5,915,000	7,751,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,916,000	2,995,000	3,227,000
" " to Continent do.	2,631,000	2,077,000	3,057,039
" Stock in the Ports	410,000	39,000	984,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	2,890,000	2,839,850	3,889,800
" Straits	222,000	350,689	1,224,780
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,147,000	1,092,210	1,681,290
" London	5,000	5,000	9,000
American Afloat	90,000	80,500	103,000
East Indian "	6,000	15,000	17,000
Total	1,248,000	4,381,040	6,921,370
Price of Middling-Americans	4 5-32d.	4 3-8d.	...
" Good Dhollera	3 15-32d.	3 7-16d.	...
Difference	23-32d.	15-16d.	...

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	2,39,071
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,24,340
Other "	Inc.	"	16,02,116
Government Securities	Dec.		23,339
Other authorised "	Unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	33,83,992
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	2,29,253
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	87,874
Cash	Dec.	"	16,48,321

From the above figures it will be seen that there was again a decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, during last week, amounting to nearly 16¼ lakhs, at some 81½ lakhs compared with a diminution in the preceding week of 4½ lakhs, at 97½ lakhs. In Public Deposits at the Branches there was a falling off to the extent of 1¼ lakh last week; Bills Discounted and purchased decreased by over 2¼ lakhs, Government Securities by nearly ¼ lakh, and Balances with other Banks by over ¾ lakh. On the other hand, Public Deposits at the Head Office increased by 2¼ lakhs, and Private Deposits by 16 lakhs; while to Loans there was the material addition of 33⅔ lakhs.

COTTON.—There was no change in the market to-day, and business has been on a limited scale, only a few shippers buying. Local Mills are also taking a little. It is reported that new Bengals Fully "Good" for January delivery, have been done at Rs. 169½. There are buyers of Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 215.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are rather quieter to-day, with no change reported in prices.

FREIGHTS.—Nothing of importance is reported again to-day.

EXCHANGE continued a quiet but steady market at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was very quiet all round, and rates became a trifle easier during the day, 1s. 2 21-32d. having been named for Mercantile Bills, while sellers of Bank Paper at 1s. 2 9-16d. were few. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 17-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 17-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 9-16d. "
Credits do.	1s. 2 21-32d. "
Francs do.	1'33½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quiet in tone, the market opened at 103 7-8 and 104 1-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per cents, at which level rates also closed, with 98 quoted for 3 per cents.

SHARES have been utterly lifeless. Queen Mills have advanced Rs. 30; Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 10; and Bank of Bombay are Rs. 24 lower, at Rs. 1,407½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 15-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113 7-16,
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-8
Bar Silver	28 1-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG MAY 17.

The P. and O. Coy's s. s. Aden (Extra) left here for London this afternoon.

The P. and O. Coy's s. s. Bombay (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Coy's s. s. Peshawur (Extra) arrived here yesterday morning from Bombay.

COLOMBO, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi (Extra) arrived here yesterday morning.

Mail steamer Malta from Calcutta arrived.

SINGAPORE, MAY 15.

The Austria Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 15th May compared with the Statement of 8th May, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	May 8. Rs.	May 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,74,470	53,13,511
Do. do. at Branches	42,23,722	41,01,382
Other Deposits	2,66,02,643	2,76,02,759
Post Office	4,158	5,183
Credits, undrawn	12,13,110	11,27,566
Rs.	5,27,18,143	5,46,50,403
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,19,87,898	1,19,63,959
Other authorised Securities	39,89,807	39,89,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	75,39,151	87,77,397
Loans do. do. do.	82,49,844	1,16,33,836
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,01,90,652	1,02,61,379
Dead Stock	4,12,689	4,12,689
Stamps and Stationery	22,547	22,461
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	3,54,174	1,65,393
Cash	97,71,391	81,22,570
Rs.	5,27,18,143	5,46,50,403

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain A Jenning, will sail to-day for Genoa and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE ss Venus, 2312 tons, Captain R McGregor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (13th May), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W & A Graham & Co.

THE BISN Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, will sail to-day for Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr E Ralson, Lieut G F Farmar, and 63 deck.

THE German East Africa Line's ss Sabor, 1,152 tons, Captain W Jacobs, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E J Kirk, Mr John Peters, and Mr W A Woodson.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's ss Marquis Bacquehem, 2,744 tons, Captain G Wallusching, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (21st April) via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr Fraser and Mr A M Symphuns as cabin and 29 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	M. Bacquehem s ...	Wallusching.	Trieste via Karachi.
"	Idar s ...	Halliday ...	Batoum, April 24.
"	Venus s ...	McGregor ...	Colombo, May 13.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Idar, Jenning, for Genoa and Havre.
" Sabor, Jacobs, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kola, Shepherd, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Assyria, for Persian Gulf.
" King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.
" Marq. Bacquehem, for China, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SWABEY—STACK—April 22, at Widcombe Old Church, by the Rev. H. B. Swabey (father of the bridegroom) and the Rev. F. La Trobe Foster, Vicar of Widcombe, Maurice Swabey, A. M. S., to Hilda Maunsell, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. V. Stace, C. B.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHAPUT AND SURTY—May 16, at Bombay, Roshibai the wife of Dinshaji Edulji Surty, aged 16.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—May 5, at Daladere Tea Estate, Ranchi, Edward Thomas Steele Johnson, eldest son of the late E. T. S. Johnson, Deputy Supdt., Survey of India, Manager of the Kudla Sotwa Tea-Estate.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1897.

WHILE the Colonial Secretary is compiling Blue Books to show that the Transvaal Government is setting the Paramount Power at defiance in passing an Alien Bill to enable objectionable aliens to be expelled from the State, it is strange that he has no thought of the monstrous pretension of the Natal Government to exclude her Majesty's Indian subjects from the soil of that Colony, except as labourers indentured for a brief term and to subject the owners of ships to a fine of £5,000 for bringing natives of this country to Natal ports. If President Kruger were to propose anything so monstrous how Mr. Chamberlain would revel in indignant denunciations and add to the military estimates to secure the Uitlanders their rights, if need be by force. If Oom Paul be as astute as he is said to be he has only to get the Volksraad to pass *verbatim et literatim* the three Bills about to be sent up to the Colonial office for a sanction which, judging by the experience of last year, will not be withheld. This would place the Colonial office in the embarrassing position of stigmatising as indefensible and monstrous in the Boer State legislation which that Department has not the firmness or energy to veto in the neighbouring Colony. Short of that method of bringing home to the mind of the Colonial Secretary the serious inconvenience of having two sets of weights and measures in South Africa, the temperately worded memorial reciting the shameful incidents of the outrages on many hundreds of the Queen's subjects at Durban in January last, with the connivance and encouragement of the local Government, may possibly have some effect. It is time that previous representations were disregarded. Colonial lawlessness was stimulated rather than repressed by the attitude of the Colonial office which sanctioned legislation expressly aimed at the rights of the Queen's Indian subjects dwelling in that part of Her Majesty's dominions.

The chronic agitation against the presence of free Indian settlers in Natal received a fresh impetus in August last by the ill considered action of the Immigration Trust Board. In sanctioning an indent from a sugar company for twelve artisans, bricklayers, platelayers, carriage builders, and the like, the Board went outside its power in undertaking to import skilled mechanics into the Colony. A storm of indignation was aroused and angry speeches were made at excited public meetings attended by the artisans. The Sugar Company withdrew the application, but the inflammatory addresses and furious letters in the correspondence columns of the local papers kept the popular passions at fever heat. Unluckily the ill-advised action of the Trust Board was followed close by a telegram from Bombay saying that Mr. Ghandy, the advocate of the claims of the Indians in Natal, had published a pamphlet declaring that the Indians in that colony were assaulted, robbed and treated like wild beasts. The pamphlet said nothing of the kind, but the allegation that it did added fuel to the fire. Two associations, one for the "Protection of Europeans," and another called the "Patriotic Colonial Union," were organised to move the Government to legislate for the fatal exclusion of Asiatics. It was untruly asserted that the Australian Colonies and New Zealand had already done so. It was not intended to stop the importation of indentured coolies without whom Natal could not get on; but to exclude all others and to insist that the coolies and their wives and children should be packed back to India the instant their indentures were expired. The Government declared itself in entire sympathy with the Union programme. This was the state of things when, on the 18th December, the Courland and the Naderi, Indian owned steamers, arrived at Durban from Bombay with six hundred Indian passengers on board. The Health Officer ordered that the steamers should be quarantined until twenty-three days had elapsed from leaving Bombay. The Health Officer was suspended or dismissed, and a Dr. Bistinell put in his place, who evidently ordered the destruction of the mats, blankets, old clothing, and indeed well nigh everything belonging to the passengers. The orders were carried out, and the ships fumigated so thoroughly that Dr. Bistinell expressed himself satisfied, though he placed the ships under quarantine for a further period of twelve days. The captain of the Courland signalled that the passengers' bedding having been all burned by order of the Government, it should be replaced at once as their health was suffering from exposure. The captain of the Naderi asked for 250 blankets as the cold was telling on the health of the passengers. No notice was taken of those requests. The natives resident in Durban subscribed £125 and sent blankets and other necessaries to both ships. The ships' agents protested against the capricious increase in the quarantine, there having been no sickness on board since they left Bombay, and asked that the pratique should be granted. Evasive answers were given. It was suggested that the passengers might be landed if the captain would pay the expense of quarantining the passengers for a further twelve days "or longer if necessary." To prevent their being landed under any conditions certain commissioned officers published a notice in the "Natal Advertiser" inviting "every man in Durban" to meet in the Town Hall to proceed to the Point and protest against the landing of Asiatics. The meeting passed a resolution calling on the Government to return the passengers on board the ships to India at the Colony's expense and to prevent the landing of any more Indians or Asiatics. Dr. Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself by advocating continuous quarantine, having denounced Mr. Ghandy for "painting the Colonists as black and filthy as his own skin," said that it was the intention of the Indians "to make themselves proprietors of the only thing that the rulers of this country had withheld from them—the franchise. It was their intention to take over the household management and put the Europeans in the kitchen." For his part this enlightened physician adduced he could never get over the distinction bewteen black and white. The text of the resolutions passed by the meeting being wired to Government, a reply was telegraphed stating that the Government had no power "apart from that conferred by the quarantine laws to prevent the landing in the Colony of any class of Her Majesty's subjects." But the agitators were informed that the Government were giving their careful attention to the question with a view to legislation, and that they were "in full sympathy with the consensus of opinion in the Colony as regards the desirability of preventing the over-running of the Colony by Asiatics." That statement of the Government was an admission that the quarantine laws had been oppressively used to compel Indians to return to India and not to protect the Colony from the danger of plague. Thus encouraged, Captain Sparks, at a second meeting, said that as the Government could not possibly help them they must help themselves. Dr Mackenzie told the meeting that "the Indian Ocean was the proper place for those Indians; let them have it! They were not going to refuse their right to the water." He told the meeting that the Government were with them, and that they would not bring a force to oppose them. He also said that a Naval Volunteer had said to him that "he would give a month's pay for a start at the shop." Would every man present pay down a month's pay to carry out the object of the meeting? A question that was answered by cries of assent. A document was handed round for signature bidding the signatories to go to the Point and resist by force if necessary the landing of "Asiatics," Her Majesty's subjects. When that was done, said Dr. Mackenzie, the Government would have time to pass an Act that would shut them out for ever. The Bills—there are three—have that object in view, and will come before Mr. Chamberlain in one of these days for approval—or veto as the case may be. Will the people of India and the people of Bombay remain silent while this monstrous interference with the right of her Majesty's subjects to live, move, and have their being wherever her flag floats is perpetrated and perpetuated!

THIS is a year in which many triumphs of engineering skill will be completed or inaugurated. The *pont transbordeur* which has just been commenced at Rouen, is so far unique in France, and the only one hitherto constructed in Europe is near Bilbao, in Spain. It acts as a bridge, and at the same time allows of the passage of ships with masts that rise even 150 feet. This pont will be suspended by chain cables from two small Eiffel towers on opposite banks of the Seine, three-quarters of a mile nearer to the mouth of that river than any existing bridge. It will be 160 feet above the level of the quays, and several lines of rail will be carried along the bridge; a skeleton carriage on wheels will run backwards and forwards on these lines, and will be impelled by steam or electricity. The installation will be on one of the banks. Steel hawsers will be suspended from the skeleton carriage, and to these hawsers will be hung, 160 feet below, the *transbordeur*, thirteen metres long by ten wide; in which passengers and vehicles will be transported from bank to bank. Even the tramcars will fit into this slung carriage, and cross the river without changing. In eighteen months this novel bridge is to be completed. America has finished her great bridge across the Niagara gorge. It takes the place of the old Grand Trunk railway suspension bridge. The span of the arch is 550 feet, and it is connected with the cliff by a trussed arch 115 feet long. A correspondent of the *Times* observes that it is a triumph of the engineering skill of the present day, and says it is remarkable that despite the difficulty of the work, and the dangerous nature of the locality, the bridge has been erected so far without loss of life or even without a serious accident. The bridge will have an upper and a lower deck, the upper will have a double track for trains, and the lower a carriage-way, side-walks and trolly-tracks. The old suspension bridge has stood with some alterations since 1855. The new structure will be finished in June. The Jungfrau Mountain Railway is perhaps the greatest work of the year. It is a most daring scientific attempt to scale Olympus. The Jungfrau is 13,670 feet above sea-level, but Herr Gayer-Zeller is quite determined that his electric railway shall reach to the top. It takes a great round, or rather zigzag, starting from the Scheidegg station, turns east at the foot of the Eiger glacier for a considerable distance, then south round the Eiger mountain, and straight away for the Monch, and from there to the Jungfrau, round which the railway will curve, until it reaches a plateau which is 4,100 metres above the sea. There a lift takes the passengers right to the top of the mountain. There will be stations at which the lift will stop, and at each station a kind of window will be cut in the mountain pinnacle within which the lift rises. The Company that has undertaken this gigantic work must by the terms of the concession erect a permanent observatory costing about £4,000 on the summit. The journey will occupy one hundred minutes, and a passenger can get to the top of the Jungfrau for forty francs. This is an age of wonders and daring feats.

THE administration of relief during the present famine has been carried on so systematically, and on the whole so successfully, that it is easy to lose sight of the fact that this is the first visitation of general scarcity which has been fought upon the lines laid down by the Famine Commission and incorporated in the various provincial codes. A great deal of experience in the relief of distress was gained in the dark days of 1877-78. But the enquiries of the Imperial Commission which followed that visitation led to the adoption of various principles which were not then tried on an adequate scale. Their practical application has after a happily long interval of years been brought about by the present famine. Much valuable experience has been gained, and it is satisfactory to note that the Government of India are taking steps to collate that experience, while it is still being gained. They have appointed an officer of the Public Works Department to investigate the administration of Famine Relief in the various provinces with this end in view. It would have been better had the appointment been made a few weeks earlier, so that the investigation might have been completed before the burst of the monsoon. Mr. Higham, C.I.E., who arrived in this city from privilege leave spent abroad on Saturday last, has been selected for the work. He will commence his tour in the affected districts of this Presidency from whence he will proceed to other provinces. The resolution notifying his appointment specifies a large number of questions in regard to which his enquiries may be directed. The adequacy or otherwise of the supervising staff, of the labour tests, and of the ratio of the tasks in comparison with the work ordinarily performed by labourers are among the questions upon which Mr. Higham will report to the Government of India.

THE complaints that the popularity of Famine relief-works have in some instances resulted in a scarcity of labour when required by private employers has not been unheard in our own Presidency. It is freely said that the scale of wages is too high since the labourer by bringing his wife and children to the works is able to gain a higher wage than that which he obtains in ordinary seasons. We have also heard complaints that the proportion of old men, and of women and children on the relief works is excessive, and that this is brought about by the able bodied villagers remaining at home or earning wages elsewhere while sending their dependents to the Government camps. Such allegations were seldom made in regard to the relief operations of twenty years ago, when deceptions of that character were rendered much less easy both by the long distance test and by the acute character of the scarcity, as shown by the much higher price of grain. There is a belief in some well informed circles that the relief workers are dealt with rather too liberally under the provisions of the Code, and that thereby one of the main principle of State relief has been violated, since thereby inducements have been given to people who could earn a livelihood in other ways to go upon the relief works. On the other hand, native publicists who have gone through the affected districts tell us that the administrative relief has many defects in practical working calculated to inflict undeserved hardship on the people employed.

IT will be for Mr. Higham to see how far these conflicting statements are in accordance with the actual facts. Probably there are defects in the working of relief operations which bear out in a greater or less degree both views. It is quite possible that while some sections of the Code may violate the principle that there should be no inducement given to people to come on the works when they can support themselves, there are others which are unnecessarily rigid and may inflict hardship. Several minor alterations have been made in the Bombay Code during the course of the relief operations, and there can be no doubt that when the visitation is at an end numerous modifications will be made in all the Provincial Codes as a result of the experience now being gained. Since no alterations can be made in the Codes without the sanction of the Viceroy-in-Council, it is very desirable that the Government of India should have within call one officer who has seen for himself the relief operations in all parts of India and has made enquiries in regard thereto. The resolution makes it quite plain that there is no intention on the part of the Central authority to interfere with the Famine Administration of the Local Governments and also that their officer has been given no roving commission to suggest changes which he may deem to be improvements. All he has to do is to see for himself what is going on and report to the Government of India, his reports being accessible to the Local Administrations. His tour cannot, therefore, be considered as in any way an interference with the work of relief now being discharged by the Provincial Governments. In applying to the Central authority for permission to amend their Codes, these administrators will be able to obtain confirmation of their views from the independent witness selected by the Government of India.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" extraordinary, published by authority and issued yesterday, notifies that his Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Tuesday, the 22nd June 1897, at 4-30 p.m. All Civil, Naval, and Military Officers, also Officers of the Consular Service and Native Officers of the Native Regiments and other Gentlemen at Poona, are invited to attend.

THE experiment which has lately been tried, of rearing silkworms in the plains from cocoons imported from Assam, has had to be abandoned. The increased heat to which they were subjected in their new habitat proved too much for the worms, which gradually sickened, and died off in the course of a couple of years.

AT the last meeting of the Indian Tea Association some important matters were discussed. A timely protest which was lodged by the Association against the exclusion of Indian tea from Batoum has resulted in the prohibition being practically removed, Indian tea being admitted after ten days' quarantine. The question of instituting an agitation in connection with the English import duty on tea is to be brought up at the next annual general meeting of the members.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS has it is said issued an order against the present system of official letter-writing which has unfortunately become general throughout India.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople are now endeavouring to induce the Sultan to modify his *conditions for an Armistice.*

It is believed that the Sultan is willing to listen to their advice, but that the military party is too strong.

THE POWERS OBJECT TO THE ANNEXATION OF THESSALY.

The Powers, including Germany, are resolute as regards their determination not to allow the annexation of Thessaly by Turkey, whereby the whole of the Balkans would be inflamed.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE PROBABLE.

In the event of failure on the part of the Ambassadors to secure a modification of the conditions of an Armistice, a European Conference is probable, though Russia has so far been averse to a Conference being held.

THE ACTION AT GRIBORO.

The Greek losses at Griboro were 558, including 33 officers.

The Greeks were eventually compelled to fall back on Arta.

THE GREEKS NOW ON THE DEFENSIVE.

It is reported that all the Greek Commanders have now been ordered to act strictly on the defensive.

THE DUKE OF SPARTA'S A.-D.-C.'s.

The Duke of Sparta's Aides-de-Camp have returned to Piraeus, where they were received with ironical cheers.

THE TURKISH CONDITIONS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Turkish conditions for an Armistice include the abolition of capitulations for Greece.

It is believed that the Sultan is asking for more than he expects to obtain.

GERMANY PURSUES HER OWN POLICY.

It is understood that Germany has been throughout pursuing a separate policy at Constantinople, and is now advising the Sultan to insist upon a European control of Greek finances.

SPLENDID GALLANTRY OF THE GREEKS.

The Greeks in the battle at Griboro fought most splendidly and almost without cessation for forty hours on end, and after storming several positions were forced to retire on Arta from sheer exhaustion and want of food.

The forces besieging Prevesa and Nicopolis likewise had to retire and have re-embarked.

THE GREEK COMMANDERS ORDERED TO ACT ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Mr. Ralli has obtained the assurances of the Powers that they will prevent any offensive action on the part of the Turks provided the Greeks remain on the defensive.

The Greek Commanders have, therefore, been instructed accordingly.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE SENATE.

NEW YORK, MAY 17.

The election of a Democratic Senator in Florida places the Republicans in a minority of one.

This will have an important effect on the Tariff prospects.

THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN FRANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

France now only prohibits the importation of rags, offal, boots, and shoes from infected areas. Wool, linen, wearing apparel, raw leather, and fresh skins are now admitted after disinfection. Nevertheless, the Government declares nine days' quarantine since the departure or last plague case on board against vessels which have touched at Bombay or Karachi, and temporarily prohibits the importation of rags, wool, hair, and hides from those ports.

THE KASHMIR DISASTER.

It now seems almost certain that the whole story of the loss of the British officer by the avalanche in Kashmir is a mischievous invention.

The last evidence is that of a Native servant who came into Srinagar, and reports that another servant, who is believed to be Amir Khan, upon whose sole testimony the story of the accident rests, has deserted his master, Lieutenant Loch, at Saroo. No accident had then happened to Loch or anybody else. Amir Khan has apparently disappeared, but a search for him is being made.

THE RECENT COLLISION ON THE PERSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

The latest news to the Foreign Office from the Perso-Afghan frontier makes no mention of the recently reported collision between the Afghan and Russian outposts. The affair, therefore, must have been very trifling, if it occurred at all.

ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

His Excellency the Viceroy will preside here, to-day, at the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association, which now numbers nearly one-third of the British Army in India. Speeches will also be made by Sir George White, Sir Edwin Collen, General Morton, and others.

TURK, THE FINEST SOLDIER IN THE WORLD.

The Commander-in-Chief has declared the Turk to be the finest soldier in the world, and pointed out that he is invariably a teetotaller.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

Lady White and a large gathering were present when an address of welcome was presented by the President and Committee of the Municipality to the Lieutenant-Governor, to-day, but the speeches were confined to the usual generalities.

THE BAKR-I-EED.

Latest news shows that the Bakr-i-Eed passed off quietly throughout the whole of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces. It is hoped, therefore, that the ill-feeling aroused by the recent murder in Lahore is now wearing off.

SIMLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the Simla Polo Tournament, to-day, the Patiala team beat the Commander-in-Chief's Staff easily; while the 18th Hussars won from the Rifle Brigade after a close game.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 17.

There were 2 new cases, but no deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 6.

In the Special Plague Hospital 2 were admitted, 3 discharged cured, and 3 died. In the Hindu Hospital, 1 died. In the Mahomedan Hospital 3 were discharged cured, and 1 died.

The search parties examined 3,791 houses.

The Municipal Medical Inspectors discovered 1 case.

THE NEXT COLD SEASON RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The Reliefs for the next cold season are now sanctioned, and those affecting Bombay are:—Field Artillery—21st Battery, Bangalore to Ahmednagar; 26th Battery, Kamptee to Kirkee; 35th Battery, Deesa to Karachi; 40th Battery, Ahmednagar to Bangalore; 53rd Battery Karachi to Deesa; 55th Battery, Ahmednagar to Rawalpindi; 72nd Battery Kirkee to Kamptee,—all by route march.

Gallery Artillery—No. 3 Eastern, Bombay to Rangoon; No. 18 Western Rangoon to Bombay,—both by sea; No. 23 Southern Bombay to Quetta; No. 28 Southern Quetta to Bombay,—both by rail and sea.

Native Cavalry—1st Bombay Lancers, Neemuch to Poona; 2nd Bombay Lancers, Poona to Deesa and Rajkot, exchanging with the 3rd Bombay Cavalry,—all by route march.

British Infantry—South Lancashires, Kamptee to Ahmednagar, by rail; Middlesex, Ahmednagar to England; Lincolnshires, Egypt to Bombay.

Sappers—No. 3 Company, Kirkee to Quetta, by rail and sea.

Native Infantry—22nd Bombay Infantry Bombay to Quetta,—by sea and rail.

Detachment reliefs are generally the same as in the previous years.

THE SPREAD OF RINDERPEST.

We learn that Dr. Lingard, who is now in Bombay, has telegraphed to the Government of India setting forth the views of Dr. Koch on the subject of the prevalence of rinderpest. He proposes that, in company with Dr. Koch, he should visit the scene of an outbreak to verify the similitude of the disease with the one Dr. Koch was investigating in South Africa. We understand that Dr. Koch considers that two things are absolutely necessary for the success of experiments, namely, that the cases be of undoubted rinderpest, and that a Bacteriological Laboratory should be available for carrying on the investigations. He is of opinion that experiments will have to extend over a month, but does not think it will be necessary for him to be present the whole time. The learned scientist is most willing to teach his process to as many students as like to come forward for instruction. Veterinary Surgeons, he thinks, can be taught the process in about three weeks. It is understood that the Bombay Government will be requested to depute Veterinary-Lieutenant Baldrey, Assistant Principal of the Veterinary College, to accompany Dr. Koch for the purpose of learning the process.

On Sunday afternoon, Dr. Weir and Mr. J. Leask, the Acting Health Officer, took Dr. Koch, the German savant, to the Municipal Stables at Sankli Talao, and showed him the cattle suffering from foot and mouth disease. Dr. Koch drew a sample of blood from one sick bullock and took it into the Parel Laboratory. Experiments will be tried upon some bullocks in the Government Lazaretto by the German scientist.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander J. H. D. St. John, will sail to-day for Natal, with the Head-quarters Wing, consisting of 12 officers, 6 warrant officers, 5 women, 14 children, 400 men rank-and-file, 16 women, 25 children, 2 public followers, and 6 officers' horses. The troops will march to the Government Dock this morning from the Colaba Barracks, for embarkation on board the Canning, now lying in the stream. The troops will be conveyed on board by barges. All the baggage was shipped on board yesterday afternoon. The Transport Bancoora entered the Government Wet Basin yesterday forenoon, where she is taking in Commissariat stores and provisions. She will leave this port on the 22nd instant with the remainder of the troops. Subjoined is the list of officers that are proceeding by the Canning:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Cooper, Major R. C. Pentland, Major F. P. English, Captain G. Downing, Captain C. A. Hensley, Lieutenant M. Lownies, Lieutenant H. G. Kinsman, Lieutenant B. C. Todd, Lieutenant F. Le Mesurier, 2nd Lieutenant G. S. Higginson, 2nd Lieutenant C. Garvice, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Surgeon-Major E. O. Milward, A. M. Staff.

THE MATHERAN RETREAT.

Of all places round Bombay Matheran, writes a correspondent at that hill station "has proved to be the safest refuge for the fugitives from the Plague Camp." But even the seductions of Matheran are now losing interest, and there seems to be nothing up here to beguile the monotony of our insipid lives. A ride in the morning is refreshing and a promenade down the Rugby plateau is simply charming. It is a rendezvous for those who are admirers of beauty. The Superintendent has caused a strict watch to be kept both at the foot of and up the hill, in consequence of which, thank Providence, this place has been all along quite free from the cursed plague. Last week people began to entertain hopes that before the rains set in the plague would be stamped out. These pleasant reflections of a speedy deliverance from the calamity were interrupted by the report that Dr. Haffkine's opinion was that the plague might reappear after the rains commenced. This announcement frightened the public, but in the day before yesterday's papers the rumour is contradicted, and this has set people's minds at ease. Inoculation is carried on here by our worthy Superintendent. We are afraid the benevolent task on which he has embarked will tend to decrease his popularity amongst the aboriginal inhabitants of this hill who look upon any official connected with the plague with anything but a favourable eye. But we can't blame the "Lord of Matheran," for he inoculates people at their own request. Quite a number of elderly people ran the gauntlet of the plague inspecting staffs and came up here and are wonderfully flourishing. They are everywhere and anywhere. In health giving exercises they even excel the youngsters. They don't care what is going on in the world. They have their own tales to tell. They say they have increased in weight. This they attribute to their long stay up here on the hill uninterrupted by any cares or troubles; moreover, to the youngsters' great surprise, they say, they are proof against the plague. In short the "old boys" are enjoying themselves to the full. The "young boys" seem to be very tired of their stay up here for they can't get such fun here as they do in Bombay, as for instance theatres, circus, long walks, races, and all such things. The young fellows seem to have a mania for riding, and are looking forward with youthful eagerness to the approaching races, which are to take place on the 27th and 29th inst. Songsters and songstresses we have many; but for the last few days the plague has been the means of depriving them of their livelihood, for they along with about thirty or forty beggars, both men and women, were under orders from the "Lord of Matheran" to go down the hill lest they may give us "plague" in return for the remuneration and alms given them.

We wish to add our voice to the general chorus of indignation, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which has gone up from the Press of the country against the absurd sentence passed by the Deputy Magistrate of Nilphamari upon the miscreant who attempted to wreck the Darjeeling mail train. The man was a dismissed gateman who harboured a grudge against the Railway, and tried to satisfy it by piling seven sleepers on the line for the destruction of a train load of innocent passengers. Through no fault of his no one was hurt, as only the engine left the rails. And for this outrage what exemplary punishment did he receive? Four months' imprisonment. Such a sentence is simply putting a premium upon one of the most cowardly and dangerous forms of crime. It is to be hoped that the next time there is any train-wrecking in those parts the Deputy Magistrate of Nilphamari will be in the the train himself, and then perhaps his sense of the heinousness of the offence may be quickened.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 30.

TURNPIKES AND TOLL-GATES.

Reprehensible as it may appear, I suppose it will be pretty generally conceded that of all the tales of derring do which have fascinated Young England for many, many years now, that of the mythical Dick Turpin will rank easily first amongst any connected with doings on the King's highway. When touching last week upon the delights of cycle touring I had some mind to comment upon the freedom with which users of vehicles may now use the turnpike roads compared with the restrictions and tolls which were in vogue until some thirty years or so ago. Of course, the introduction of the railways and cheap fares soon put an end to the stage coaches, but there are plenty of people living to-day who can remember what a journey to London or to York meant. The introduction of the steam engine put an end to all romances of the road, and ready as the boys of the thirties, forties, or fifties were to believe all the thrilling escapes of the handsome highwayman and his bonny black mare, the schoolboys of to-day are apt to dismiss the whole story as utterly impossible outside the canvas of a circus. The London to York ride, with its dare-devilry and spicy adventures, is not a tale for to-day, for no one would think of setting out upon such a journey, nor would there be the same difficulties to encounter even supposing such a horse-ride were contemplated. Cycle records between the two cities have been made times without number, but I suppose the level crossings at Peterborough are about the only difficulties to be encountered from one end of the journey to the other. The toll gates are, happily, things of the past. Not for worlds would I write a word prompting the opponents of the cycle to harshly interfere, but I have been a little surprised to find that none of our District Councillors, lately invested with some authority, have not attempted to resuscitate the toll-gate system. That the working of such a scheme would be almost impracticable so far as cyclists are concerned, would not probably occur to them if they saw a means of interfering with the privileges of the thousands who to-day regard the cycle as indispensable.

THE COACHING DAYS.

Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that the majority of the highways to-day are in vastly better condition than they were at the beginning of the present century, when tolls were in full fling. Opinions may differ at the present moment as to which is actually the best constructed road in the kingdom. The old Roman roads are still in good condition where they have not been pulled about or destroyed in the "march of progress." The old Fosse Road, Watling-st., and Icknield-st. are all well-known to those with any knowledge of the coaching days. Of the London to Brighton highway columns upon columns have already been written; between these places the name of Jim Selby must be quite as familiar as ever that of Turpin was on the Great North Road, if not more so. Last week I incidentally mentioned the Holyhead Road, the masterpiece of Telford. Many, many miles of this have I been over, and good as some of the shorter stretches may be on other famed highways I am inclined to think that the Holyhead Road in good weather and in bad alike will hold its own, taken mile after mile, with any other. But of the old coaching days, when Major Dixon and the redoubtable Selby were the celebrities of the road. The coaches have gone with the toll-gates; the Telegraphs, Quicksilvers, and Tantivies we see to-day are those driven for pleasure only. Not only have the old-world relics disappeared, but with them have departed the horrible stretches of stones and mud which too often did duty for turnpikes in the days of our forefathers. They were bad in England, but in Scotland they were very much worse. Time after time evidence was taken before a committee of the House of Commons on the state of the highways, the leading coachmasters of the day feeling highly incensed at the costliness of coaching over such vile roads. Old Londoners will tell of the woes related at such well-known houses as the Swan with Two Necks in Lad Lane, the White Horse in Fetter Lane, the Angel at Islington—and what a very different Angel it looks to-day, by the way—and the Golden Cross Inn at Charing Cross. In these days the roads were not more than twelve feet wide, and the only safe place for travelling was on the top of the ridge of stones. When repairs were attempted, all that was done, the old stagers tell us, was to shoot down cartloads of loose, heavy stones into the middle of the road and leave them to work down to the sides. Rollers in those days were unknown luxuries. Of course, with every whip keeping to the centre, deep and often dangerous ruts were formed, and when two coaches happened to meet, the difficulty of getting the wheels out of the "gridirons" was a very serious one. To cyclists especially it will perhaps be interesting to learn that before rollers came into operation—it is thought they were first used in Edinburgh—wagons were granted considerable exemption from tolls, the authorities being under the impression that the weight consolidated the roads. Experience has taught us something in that direction, at any rate. It has been placed on record that upon twelve roads out of London the repairs in the year 1818 cost the enormous sum of £471 a mile, exclusive of that oppressive and wasteful import, forced local or "statute" labour, which was reckoned at 5 per cent. more. The tolls were £464 a mile in that year on the same roads, and they were in debt £298 a mile. The tolls were always on the increase, and had doubled between 1805 and 1819. On the Holyhead Road, of which I have already spoken, and which runs from Holyhead at London, the tolls near Daventry, in Northamptonshire were worth over £100 a mile. The "gates" were let for large sums, we read, for coaches paid on an average 3½d. a mile in tolls, which would make £3 for one trip between London and Liverpool, and the Scotch tolls were actually double that rate. As an historical fact worth noting, it may be mentioned that the first tollgate or turnpike on a road was set up under Charles II. in 1633, replacing the old turnstile for turnpike as it came to be indifferently called) on the riding track. On some of the older and better-known highways these riding tracks may still be discerned, but in many instances rapacious landlords or squires have had them first enclosed and later hedged in. How many acres have been actually filched in this manner I cannot say. Besides, the question is too big to be entered upon here, however much I may feel tempted to expatiate thereupon. These old turnstiles were formed of four horizontal bars, or pikes, revolving on the top of a post—whence their second name. Such, in brief, is the origin of the toll-gate and the disheartening conditions under which our forefathers had to undertake their long journeys. Our cyclists may have their grievances, it is true, but they have still much for which to be devoutly thankful.

ANCIENT AND MODERN METHODS.

In setting out to construct a road in olden times, it would appear that the Ancient Britons had rough and ready notions of getting to their destination. So long as a fairly firm foundation could be obtained for their vehicles, hills and valleys mattered but little, and thus it is that we find some of the ancient highways so undulating, when a slight detour might have saved an infinity of trouble. The story has been told of one of the Czars of Russia that after ordering a railway to be constructed between Moscow and St Petersburg, he was waited upon by his courtiers, who were desirous of gleaning his imperial majesty's ideas as to the route to be followed. Calling for a map, a ruler, and pen and ink, he deliberately traced a straight line between the two cities, with the curt instruction that that was the course to be followed. Undaunted as our ancestors were, however, we have but few memorials of their engineering skill such as may be seen at any time joining Anglesey with Carnarvonshire—Stephenson's Britannia Tubular bridge, the chain suspension bridge, the Forth Bridge, or the symmetrical bridge designed by Henry Robertson at Ceiriag, near to Chirk. George Stephenson is said to have declared the latter span impossible, but the young engineer accomplished it at a cost of £72,346. Not far away is another triumph of engineering skill with the unpronounceable name of Pontycysylltau aqueduct. In one of the touring districts of Ireland they have a "cork-screw" road, and absurd as it may appear, I am inclined to give the Irishman a little credit for avoiding a straight path in a mountainous district than to the ancients of Britain, or to the autocrat of all the Russias who brooked no swerve from the straight line. This question of roads, however, may be made dreary by running on too far, although there is yet a good deal to be said on the subject.

TREACHEROUS FOOTING.

From the "'ard 'igh road" to the soft sands of the sea-shore is an easy stage for the gossiper, and so I propose to relate a little experience of mine in North Wales. The guide books tell us that "Mochnas is sometimes visited by families for a day's excursion from Barmouth to Harlech, because there pretty shells and firm sands abound." Our "family" set out upon one occasion from Barmouth on a shell collecting expedition to Mochras Island. Taking train to Pensarn we understood that it was but a stone's throw to the shore, but after an hour's walk along a most tortuous path we appeared to be no nearer the sea than when we alighted from the train. Not easily daunted, however, we plodded on, despite the occasional fits of nervousness from the ladies who wanted the cattle to give a clear path. This they invariably objected to, and we had to coax our way as best we could. At length we came to a fine stretch of sand, enclosed by low hills which shut out all view of the ocean, and shell collecting commenced, for they lay there in thousands. To get to the shore was what our party longed for but barring our passage, if we cut off any ground, was a trickling stream of water which apparently came in with the tide between the sand hills. It was a duty devolving upon the present deponent, of course, to "spy out the land," so taking off boots, etc., I began to wade across the rivulet. Nearer the water I sank ankle-deep in sand, the next step took me a good fifteen inches down, and before I had touched the water, I found upon taking the next step I was going to plunge into the yielding sand at least knee-deep. Not only had I ventured far enough to satisfy feminine curiosity, but I had more than satisfied myself, and experienced a little uncomfortable thrill of danger I am not at all anxious to have again. "Firm sands!" indeed. As I stood for a second in doubt, the footing became more and more treacherous, and we never knew how close or how far away the seashore might be. There may be no danger in standing up to one's knees in wet sand, with a stream trickling past one, but where there is a decided element of doubt about how deep one might really embed oneself the situation is certainly not without peril, and when I eventually found firm footing once again my shell collecting at Mochras ceased for the day. Visitors to Barmouth, I believe, are often tempted to explore the "shell island," but to make the excursion complete the presence of someone who knows the paths and the locality is indispensable.

MATCH MAKING.

A. R. Downer is evidently one who believes in the saying that a match well made is half won. Up to the present his astuteness in gauging up his own abilities on the running path has served him splendidly in his professional engagements. Not only has he been able to place a correct estimate upon his own prowess but he has been eminently successful in judging the capabilities of those who have opposed him. For a runner so unused to the wiles of the professional pedestrian he has developed marvellous powers of perception, and, shall I say introspection. Hence his victories. His defeat of Bredin was an achievement of which any man might well feel proud; that he is a runner of exceptional ability has been demonstrated again and again. Mindful of the preserves of sporting writers upon current topics. I do not intend to refer at any length to his quarter-mile match with the southerner. With some interest I have noted what has gone on between the "Flying Scotchman," as he is termed by his somewhat perfervid admirers, and Harper, of Bulwell, who must be the acknowledged champion sprinter until the title is wrested from him in open competition. Again Downer has shown himself a master of the art of match-making by setting his own terms or letting the match go. No compromise, says he, in effect; my terms must be accepted or there can be no match. This is well and good so far as the phrase goes. But we must not place Downer on too high a pedestal when sprinting champions are under discussion or we shall be doing an injustice to his more brilliant rival. I have known many runners in my time, and some few of these have been good at all distances from 120 yards up 440, but they have been rare exceptions. It has invariably happened, too, that good as a man may be at intermediate distances, there is a point somewhere between the shorter and the longer distance that suits him best. When we come to sum up the form of the two men, the quarter-mile should suit Bredin best, and though I fancy the ex-Pelican representative will run him a stern race up to 400 yards or so, I shall look for 49 seconds to be beaten if the Scotchman win, that is, of course, if the conditions are favourable. Having some knowledge of each other's methods, there may be some finessing, and in a slow run race, Downer would most assuredly win in the final burst. My fancy goes to Bredin. What will be a meeting of real giants will be the race between Bacon and Crossland. This pair are more evenly matched, I believe, than George and Snook were. For sprightliness Bacon has always appeared the better man, but I have watched Crossland wear so many good men down with that mechanical stride of his that I shall be quite satisfied to wait until they meet before I attempt to estimate the chance of either. I am glad the men are giving the public good sport; there is yet a future for pedestrianism, I feel sure.

POLITICAL DEALINGS WITH JHALLAWAR.

ALLEGED AMALGAMATION WITH KOTAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The people of Jhallawar have indignantly heard the rumour of the approaching amalgamation of the Jhallawar territory with that of Kotah. Almost all the principal Sirdars, Jagirdars, officials, and people of all classes have respectfully submitted, and are submitting, hundreds of petitions against the contemplated measure. In these petitions references have been made to the memorable services of Raj Rana Zalim Singh to the British Government during the Holkar and the Pindari Wars, on the eve of the English rule in India, and to the very faithful actions and attitude of H. H. the Maharaj Rana Prithi Singh in the most critical times of the Mutiny of 1857.

Particular attention has been invited to the terms of the Jhallawar Treaty of 1838 as supplemented by the Adoption Sanad granted by Lord Canning, in 1862, to the Jhallawar State, guaranteeing its permanency; and to the decision of 1873, when the Kotah State claim was finally and positively dismissed. As perpetual hostility has been subsisting between the peoples of Jhallawar and those of Kotah, the former are viewing the situation with great alarm and anxiety. A body of troops has been moved from the cantonment of Deoli to keep the people quiet. The people are, however, hastily trying their best to make representations on the matter in time to the Government of India, and firmly hope that Government will do justice in their case, and not put them under the yoke of another State.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER OF THE RAJPUT STATES.

One of the best known men in Calcutta left it on Friday night, viz., Captain E. Witham, 20th Hussars, late Station Staff Officer. Captain Witham relieved Colonel Welchman as Station Staff Officer at Fort William in August, 1891, and during the whole period of his residence has thrown himself heartily into most of the activities of the place. He inaugurated the Soldier's Industrial Exhibition and Torchlight Tattoo, and was responsible for the organisation of successive Assaults-at-arms. He was prominent last year in getting up the Military Tournament—one of the most successful affairs ever projected in Calcutta. Captain Witham's administrative zeal and ability were most marked, and the cordial interest which he took in Military and sporting matters generally, rendered him popular among a large circle of friends.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Election season has approached. The Central division and the University only promises a tough fight. I am concerned with the Southern division only. The Hon. Mr. Khare has again put himself forward as a candidate for the Southern division. Against Mr. Khare personally I have to say nothing. Any division may well be proud to be represented by him. It is therefore on principle that I oppose his candidature. He is no more connected with this division than I am with Africa. He is ostensibly a Bombay man. When he comes to contest the Southern division from Bombay it means either he has no chance of entering the portals of the Legislative Council from the Bombay side, which certainly cannot be said in the case of a man of his standing and ability, or that the Southern division is too barren to return one single member to the Council from among its own population, which certainly is not the case. There are men enough here to sit worthily in any Council.

First there is Rao Bahadur Huchrao. He is a very able and influential pleader, and the Government has recognized his abilities by conferring upon him the title of Rao Bahadur. Owing to some heavy domestic calamity he has practically retired from business and has no heart to woo the constituency. Although he does not offer himself as a candidate that is no reason why Government should not nominate him. Then there is our most popular leader, Mr. Shribadrao Chhatre. He is equal to any best man in the Presidency, and it was mainly owing to his exertions that the Provincial Conference that assembled in Belgaum was an unprecedented success. If he stands he is sure to be elected. On the last occasion, when the election took place he offered himself as a candidate; but great pressure was brought to bear upon him to induce him to retire in favour of his friend, the Honble Mr. Khare. There are many other eligible candidates for this post of honour in the other districts of this division. But unquestionably Mr. Chhatre is the best of them all.

Now, if men who reside or carry on business outside this division thrust themselves on this division when their own has a lion's share of seats, I submit the main object of election for which the National Congress has been crying itself hoarse for a number of years is sure to be frustrated. The object of portioning out election centres is that men living in those parts who have the local knowledge of the wishes, the wants, and the grievances of the people derived on the spot should be returned to the Council and not those whose information is even lower than second-hand, who approach their voters through the medium of the post or by means of their influential, official and non-official friends, or who at best pay a flying visit of a day or two to gather the votes at the time of the election. Mr. Khare, though unquestionably fit to sit in any Council, is not fit to sit for the Southern division on account of his being a stranger to this part. I, therefore, shall be glad if Mr. Chhatre will stand for his division. Merely because Mr. Khare has put himself forward he has hitherto put himself backward. But the call of his country should dominate over the secret whisperings of friendship to put himself in the background. There is hardly any time left, and I hope and trust that Mr. Chhatre will soon notify his candidature.

Belgaum, May 15. P. B. P.

THE QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION.

PORTUGUESE ADDRESS.

In response to the circular issued by the Vicar-General of the Diocese of Damaun, Cannon A. M. Faria, and several others, a public meeting of the Portuguese Community was held last evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Instituto Luso Indiano, Agiary Lane, to vote a congratulatory address to her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the completion of sixty years of her benign and auspicious reign. The meeting was largely attended. His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun was to preside, but owing to unforeseen circumstances could not attend. On the motion of Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas, Cannon Faria was called to the chair. The Chairman, after explaining the object of the meeting, dwelt upon various advantages which the Portuguese Community enjoyed in common with other races under the liberal reign of Queen Victoria. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Leao de Souza to propose the resolution to present an address to Her Majesty.

The following is a copy of the address:—

Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen-Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Most August Sovereign,—We the members of the Portuguese community residing in the town and island of Bombay, humbly crave leave to approach your Most Gracious Majesty's Throne and to submit this address, giving expression to our sentiments of loyalty and devotion to your Majesty and of our joy that by the grace of God your Majesty has completed the sixtieth years of your illustrious and most benignant reign. The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of your Most Gracious Majesty's reign is a unique event and the most enthusiastic rejoicing which it has called forth from the numerous subjects of all classes and creeds throughout the Empire over which your Majesty holds sway bear eloquent testimony to the peace happiness and contentment which they have enjoyed under the beneficent dominion of so beloved a Sovereign as your Majesty. No one can be more grateful to your Majesty for the numerous blessings of your Majesty's rule than our community, for though sojourners in this town and island of Bombay from Goa, we have been privileged to live here and enjoy those blessings in a manner fully worthy of the noble and enlightened principles that have dictated your Majesty's Government in British India. We have never felt that we have lived in a foreign land, we sharedwith other communities the numerous benefits of your Majesty's rule; and we are both proud and grateful to own our allegiance and devotion and loyalty to your Majesty who has endeared herself to her numerous subjects by the liberal policy she has pursued in ruling over the destinies of the millions committed to her care by Providence. We pray to God that your Majesty may be long spared to reign in the future as you have reigned in the past; that he may render your Majesty and your Majesty's family and descendants ever prosperous and happy and that the world-renowned and very widely expanded Empire over which your Majesty rules may always be one over which the sun never sets.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. L. de Souza then proposed that the address just read be adopted, and a Committee composed of his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, Cannon Faria, and acting Consul Dr. Rozario, be empowered to despatch the same through the proper channel; which was carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS OBSERVANCE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When the loyal Indian subjects of the Empress of India look forth with eagerness and delight to her approaching Diamond Jubilee, it will not be out of place to make some practicable suggestions which I hope will not go without effect. (1) To commemorate the auspicious day all the school-going children should have a *fête* at local centres with some tamashas for their amusement. (2) To supply all the poor, who live from hand to mouth, a kamal, dhoti, bandi, and patka, their luxurious covering and dress. (3) To give some more rights to the intelligent public of India by a royal proclamation—the proclamation of 1858, the *Magna Charta* of the Indian subjects to be repeated with additions. (4) The Indian Chiefs who are always grateful when they receive a little kindness from the Supreme Government, and a little courtesy and good judgment from the Politicals, should be given a chance to be tried by their own peers. An arbitration court should be appointed to settle any difference that may arise between them and the Government, in whom all the British subjects ever see with pride, satisfaction, and delight their throne, pomp, dignity, and respect maintained. And (5) The political prisoners and their heirs should be treated more kindly and liberally so that they may not feel the pang of the loss of their kingdom, rights, or dignity.—Yours, &c.,

Mehsana, May 15. NOWROSJI D. DESAI.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I hear that it is under consideration to release prisoners from jail on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee day. I respectfully suggest that the Income-Tax which is now charged on the income of a person earning Rs. 42 a month should be abolished, or otherwise it may be charged on the income of a person who derives not less than Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 a month. The people of this Presidency owing to the plague and famine have been ruined in their health and wealth, and those who are considered the "middle class," out of shame they cannot go and ask help of public charity. Permit me to draw your attention to the correspondence that appeared in your valuable paper, on this subject, of the 24th January 1893.—Yours, &c.,

May 17. A SUFFERER.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—16.

10 p.m.	83·6

MONDAY NIGHT—17.

6 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	87·1
2 a.m.	88·8
4 p.m.	88·2

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results:—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	5
	Fort, Northern	0	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	0	1	
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	1	17
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	9
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Khumbarwada	1	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	2
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	2	0	16
	Tardeo	2	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	2	
	Sewri	0	0	3
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	
	Worli	0	0	3
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana	0	1	
	Parsee	0	0	
	Jain	0	0	
	Grant Road	0	1	
	Sion Road	0	0	
	St George's	0	0	
	Mahim Custom Road	0	0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy	0	0	
	Parel	0	1	
	Cutchi Dosa Osv. Bania	0	0	
	Telegu	0	0	
	Ripon Road	0	0	
	Hindu	0	0	
	Dharavi Plague	0	0	3
	Arthur Road	0	0	
	Custom Road	0	0	
	Khoja	0	0	
	Dariasthan	0	0	
	Modikhana	0	0	
	Cutchee Memon	0	0	
	Chinchpoogly	0	0	
	Port Trust	0	0	
	Worli Plague	0	0	
	Nizampura	0	0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur	0	0	
	Pinjrapole	0	0	
	Chhatri Sarang	0	0	
	Bhattia	0	0	
	Total	8	9	64

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	7
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	2	0	
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhari	0	0	14
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	13
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	4
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	17
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	1	0	
	Sewri	0	0	4
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	
	Worli	0	0	0
	Water Division	0	0	2
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana	0	1	
	Parsi	0	0	

ehtered the city by sea and road were as under :—Arrivals by Sea, Mahim and Sion Causeways, 2,975, making a total of 6,121 persons. Departure by sea 624, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,550, making a total of 3,174 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 2,947 persons.

THE RETURNING TIDE OF HUMANITY.

THE FIGURES FOR APRIL.

The following statement showing the number of passengers carried by rail and sea in and out of Bombay City during April 1897, and for the corresponding month of 1896, has been circulated to the members of the Chamber of Commerce :—

	Inward by Rail during April 1897.	Outward from Bombay, April 1897.	Excess. Inward.	Excess. Outward.
B. I. S. N. Company	5,561	4,116	549	.....
Shepherd and Co's	473,914	77,279	.....	3,365
G. I. P. Ry.	83,379	80,014	.....	16,537
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	116,815	1,33,623	.....	13,410
Do. (Season Tickets)	...	2,4.0	.....	2,450
			549	37,762

	Inward by Rail during April 1896.	Outward from Bombay, April 1896.	Excess. Inward.	Excess. Outward.
B. I. S. N. Company	2,235	1,384	851	.....
Shepherd and Co's	61,395	23,856	41,709	.....
G. I. P. Ry.	123,674	38,914	733	.....
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	82,352	74,951	3,298	.....
Do. Season Tickets	...	3,596	.....	3,543
			46,819	3,543

Notes—

Net Excess Inward Traffic in April 1897	43,076
Add—Net Excess Outward Traffic in April 1896	37,113
Total Excess Inward in 1897 as against 1896	80,189
Add—G. I. P. Influx in April 1897—	
Children	6,933
Add—B. B. and C. I. Influx in April 1897—	
Children	7,241
	12,924
Total	94,113

SUMMARY.

Excess in November and December 1896 and in January, February and March 1897 as per statement published on 13th April 1897	3,35,2.8
Deduct—Total Inward Traffic in April 1897	94,113
Not excess on 30th April	2,59,135

Note.—The number of passengers carried by native boats during April 1897 was 10,390 (departures), while the total arrivals in the same month were 16,387. The traffic by land in the same period was as follows :—Outward 34,783, Inward 66,765.

LAND QUARANTINE SUGGESTIONS.

The committee of the India Tea Association, Calcutta, have been in communication with the Government of India regarding the enforcement of land quarantine against the spread of the plague. The Government of India maintains that such a measure cannot be made effective even on a small scale, and that the attempt to enforce it, besides being ineffective, would give opportunities for oppression and extortion, and might give rise to a serious outbreak at the quarantine stations. The Committee has suggested that quarantine should be established against Sindh, cordons being thrown out for a considerable distance at right angles to the river and railway. No reply had been received to this letter up to Saturday morning.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m., 16th May, to 6 a.m. 17th May :—Admitted, 2 ; convalescent, 1 ; and under treatment, 18.

PORT TRUST HOSPITAL.

Total number of patients admitted during April : General public, 3 ; Port Trust labourers, 16 ; total 19. Died, 10 ; discharged cured, 6 ; under treatment, 3.

CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, the 17th inst. :—3 convalescent, and 5 remaining under treatment.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

The hospital return from the May 17th to 15th :—Admissions 10, death 1, discharged cured 4, and remaining under treatment 14.

POONA.

The following is the daily statement of Plague in the City registered by the City Municipality for the 48 hours ending 8 a.m. on Sunday :—Cases, 4, deaths, 2. Total up to date, cases, 2330 ; deaths, 1472. The total mortality from all causes during the same period was 9.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

	Rs. a.
Sum previously subscribed	25,627 3
The surplus after paying the expenses of a dasun ceremony by the Parsee ladies at Mahableshwar (through Bai Almaye Sorabji Dubash)	50 0
Mr. Kavasji Dinshawji Kiash	10 0
Mr. Dorabji Shirkhaji Khandalawala and Mr. Sorabji Pranji Patel from Tranavai and Mr. Maneckji Morwanji Panthaki from Bulsara Bay (through *Jame-e-Jamshed*)	31 4
A Zoroastrian (through *Jame-e-Jamshed*)	10 0
Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha (through Dr. Bahadurji)	500 0
Mr. Rustom R. R. Cama (through Dr. Bahadurji)	51 0
Mr. Dinshaw M. Writer, in memory of his father (through Dr. Bahadurji)	25 0
Mr. Rhtonji Manchersji, sub Judge, Da, ch, (through Dr. Bahadurji)	15 0
Mr. J. M. T. in memory of J. C. Tarachand (through Dr. Bahadurji)	20 0
A Zoroastrian lady in memory of her departed dear ones	15 0
Mr. P. M. Murzban	75 0
Mr. Jamasji Edulji Patel	15 0
Messrs. Sorabji and Kavasji Dadabhoy, Dubash, rent of the hospital for the month of April	275 0
Total	25,714 1

THE COMPLAINTS OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The native press in Bombay, writes the *C. and M. Gazette*, has lately been more than usually eloquent, not to say abusive, in regard to the segregation of plague cases and notification of the disease. To a not inconsiderable section of this press any, or all, of the measures adopted in accordance with the Epidemic Act, have been regarded as interfering with the liberty of the subject and transgressing the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation. Other journals have denounced all preventive measures, on the ground that, if left to themselves, the native would go to the Plague Hospitals voluntarily. A short time ago, in Poona, a military search party discovered two cases concealed on the premises of one of these journals and the whole place was condemned as unfit for human habitation. The building was unroofed and white-washed ; while the editor and staff were removed to the Segregation Camp, where they passed a month under observation. Information has not reached us whether the business of the paper was carried on as usual under these depressing circumstances ; but we may shortly expect appalling revelations of the treatment of the staff at the hands of a brutal Sirkar.

THE PLAGUE AND THE GOVERNOR OF PANJIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Colonel Villar, our worthy Governor, has had a remarkable career. He came out to India in 1895 as chief of the staff of his Excellency Raphael d'Andrade, Governor of Goa, who had been sent out from home with a contingent of European troops to crush the revolt of "sedition" and to quell the revolt of the Ranes. From the day he landed at Panjim to the day he left it for this place, our Governor's time appears to have been divided between lovely wish studying the map and drawing up plans of campaign for the great war. Night and day he laboured at his task with unswerving perseverance, but to no purpose, for the Ranes continued, as they continue to do now, to live and flourish under Colonel Villar, who up to this time has never left Panjim for the front, appears to see for himself what kind of a being a Rana might be, found one day that he had been transferred to the more congenial atmosphere of Damaun. Unfortunately he was not permitted to enjoy a long holiday here. If there was no sedition to crush he found that he had, and has to this moment, to face a fat more deadly foe in the shape of the plague, which is sent raging here by Sir A. Cobb. Colonel Villar is here also equal to the occasion. After consultation with the Chief Board of Health he drew up his plan of campaign and forthwith proceeded to put it into execution. The first step he aimed at the ferry-boat, not with a view to sink but only to capsize it. Now the ferry is a source of municipal revenue, and is farmed every two years. The present farmer is a Parsee, whose daily income from this source is from six to seven rupees. It is all gone ! Who pays the piper ? That shall be for our Governor. Several huts and sheds burnt, and their inmates sent adrift. Were any thing touched whether during the raids, and who pays the damage ? No concern of the Governor's. And so matters go on till the inoculation stage is reached. Your readers will remember that the Board of Health at Goa had recommended that the inoculation should not be encouraged here, though not prohibited, and that those who undergo an inoculation should be isolated. Colonel Villar improves upon the advice of the Board, and the inoculation is cruelly, relentlessly condemned. No inoculation must be allowed—the people's contagious, etc., etc., thunders the Governor, and then calmly folding his hands over his breast resolves upon remaining in the fortress at Upper Damaun till the plague is dissipated in mid-air.

But did the Governor really believe that the fever, which the inoculation relieved, was contagious ? If so, he should not have allowed a certain high ecclesiastical functionary to cross the river with his pass for the purpose of visiting another high judicial functionary who had been inoculated and was living at Lower Damaun. It appears, however, that Colonel Villar has not up to this moment settled the moot point in a manner entirely satisfactory to himself ; for Dr. Holmes, the special plague officer from Goa, has since, Dr. Kalapee's second inoculation been busying himself with publicly inoculating at Upper Damaun, whilst the Colonel seemed to be unable to resolve upon the measures of coercion to be employed against the forbidden operation.

When the quarantine was established on the frontier several spirits decried the measure, says the *Anglo-Lusitano's* correspondent. Possibly they did ; and what than ? Who decried the quarantine for arrivals by sea and how was this quarantine carried out ? The boats were ordered to anchor at a little more than two stones' throw from the shore and no guard was kept to watch them, the result being that machias (fishermen) from a boat that had arrived from Karachi and had been quarantined landed in the darkness of the night, taking with them the very disease, which the *Anglo's* correspondent says Colonel Villar did his best to keep out. Did any police boat keep guard over the quarantine ground. The fact is that the Governor has got himself into a fix extremely troublesome over his plague extirpation measure, and it would be an act of charity if his friends maintain silence over them instead of provoking hostile criticism with their ill-advised effusions. "Silence is golden" is an old adage which should never be lost sight of.—Yours, &c.,

THE WHIP.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The official bubonic plague returns for the week ending May 14 show that the following cases and deaths took place :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deths.
Bombay	109	81
Karachi	49	44
Poona	21	22

Districts.	Imported. Cases.	Imported. Deths.	Indigenous. Cases.	Indigenous. Deths.
Ahmadabad	1	...	...	...
Surat	1	2	21	21
Thana	6	4	61	54
Khandeish	2	1	...	...
Kolaba	4	4	113	94
Ratnagari	1	1	...	...
Baroda	...	...	23	18
Kathiawar	7	...	11	10
Kolhapur	...	2	2	3
Cutch	23	25	840	811
Palanpur	...	...	2	3
Karathi	1	3	5	3
Hyderabad	...	...	25	17
Shikarpur	...	...	26	16
Total	52	39	1,313	1,197

Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Parkar were entirely free from the disease.

The total mortality to date is as follows :—

Total deaths for the week	1,249
Previously reported	26,310
Total mortality to date	27,559

Subjoined are a few details of the mortality in districts :—

Places.	Reported week ending 11th May. Cases.	Deaths.	Total to date. Cases.	Deaths.
SURAT DISTRICT.				
Surat	1	1	59	46
Rander	2	3	151	134
Jangirabad	2	2	4	4
Bulsar	9	5	895	697
Kosamba	3	3	46	26
Bhadeli Jazalala	...	1	53	35
Bhagdavada	4	...	42	30
Tithal	2	1	4	2
Abrama	2	4	39	27
Bhagol	...	1	4	4
Kaparia	1	...	1	...
Other places	...	...	515	395
Total	25	21	1,804	1,402
THANA DISTRICT.				
Vesave	1	1	203	194
Thana	4	1	144	80
Chembur	1	1	20	19
Malad	2	2	55	27
Kurla	3	5	414	300
Joo	1	...	10	5
Nanole	2	1	3	2
Margo	5	3	31	27
Mahori	1	...	18	13
Trombay	1	...	17	13
Bassein	15	14	430	329
Gas	1	1	1	1
Sopara	3	2	131	91
Agashi	3	3	130	119
Nagaon	4	2	94	63
Vadnoli	1	...	26	25
Kirawli	2	2	4	3
Murdes	2	...	2	...
Bhiwndi	...	1	489	431
Kalyan	2	3	22	17
Tarapur	9	13	110	111
Other places	...	...	1,355	1,354
Total	61	54	4,025	3,230
KOLABA DISTRICT.				
Panvel	11	14	164	145
Chanji	14	16	34	33
Alibag	28	32	249	235
Pen	4	2	35	31
Murad	54	31	108	102
Akshi	3	3	21	17
Otherplaces	9	3	144	89
Total	118	94	1,157	952
KATHIAWAR.				
Bhavnagar	3	2	10	23
Kundla	8	7	80	57
Kutvana	1	1	15	8
Other places	...	...	11	7
Total	12	10	146	98
CUTCH.				
Mundra	3	2	11	5
Mandvi	829	801	2,805	2,413
Kera	8	8	32	30
Other places	...	...	52	37
Total	840	811	2,750	2,485
HYDERABAD DISTRICT.				
Hyderabad	25	17	524	393
Other places	...	...	21	18
Total	25	17	545	411
SHIKARPUR DISTRICT.				
Shikarpur	1	...	5	3
Sukkur	6	5	527	381
Rohri	19	11	74	43
Other places	...	...	110	76
Total	26	16	716	503

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH V.—DISTANCE 200 YARDS.

			Rs.
Le Corpl W W D'Cruz, 1st B	10 R. Calcutta	47	40
Sergt R Matthews, 1st P V	R. Lahore	46	30
Sergt H Tickner, N.W.F.P.	Kohat	46	20
Vol G Matthews, 1st P V	R. Lahore	46	10
Sergt J S Cabral, N W R	R. Kirkee	46	5
Sergt W Dunn, R I R, Te	dia	46	5
Sergt W Finnimore, 2nd B	and G I, Mhow	46	5
Cr Sergt A D'Cruz, N W	R. Karachi	45	5
Corpl A Adalhoad, N W	R. Karachi	44	5
Sergt J Julian, R I R, Te	dia	44	5
Sergt-Major W L Harve	rd, 2nd G O R Calcutta	45	3
Sergt G Porter, 2nd R B	and G I, Ajmere	45	3
Lc-Corpl F Bwye, 2nd B	Band G I, Ajmere	45	3
Cr Sergt E Watson, 2nd	B Band and G I, Ajmere	45	3
Sergt-Major W Harvey	2nd, G O R, Lucknow	43	2
Corpl H E Matcher, N	W R R, Kotri	43	2
Sergt P Officer, N-W R	R Karachi	43	2
Corpl C H Burtles, N-W	R R, Kotri	43	2
Sergt A Macfarlane, R	C R V, Wallaton	43	2
Sergt A Johnstone, N-	W R R, Saharanpur	47	2
Cr Sergt S Rozario, N	W R R, Karachi	41	2
Corpl E P Smith, R I	R, Jubbulpore	41	2
Sergt-Major H Hawke	1st P V R, Lahore	41	2
Vol W Chard, 1st Bn	R, Lahore	44	2
Cr-Sergt H Hobbs, R	G F R, Calcutta	31	2

Two 44 Rounds Match
25 Prizes Rs. 150.

ARMY MATCH XVI.

	A	B	Band	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	Tl.	Rs.
Cr Sergt F Bwye, 2				52	45	47	48	43	235	10
C I Vols, Ajmere										
Sergt G A Porter, 2				52	45	47	48	43	235	5
C I Vols, Ajmere										
Lc Corpl W Wi				59	45	48	40	45	237	5
C V B, Calcutta										
Sergt J E Kirby,				60	45	41	41	42	233	5
Kotri				61	41	33	48	41	223	5
Sergt Inst A Jaye, 2										
C I Vols, Ajmere,				57	42	43	45	42	229	2
Sergt-Major W L H										
C O R, Calcutta				59	44	48	33	45	229	2
Sergt J Adams, R I				56	43	46	40	42	227	2

W. L. HARWOOD, S. M., 2ND, C. O. R.
Hon. Sec., I. V. R. A.

Calcutta, 12th May 1897.

THE DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY.

The fifth general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was presented :—

Your directors beg to submit to the shareholders their report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ended on the 31st of December 1896. Your directors are glad to state that the statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings, during the year under report amount to Rs. 1,063,239-9-4 which, with the balance of Rs.1,239-4-4 brought forward from the previous year's account, makes a total of Rs. 1,01,502-13-8. Your directors trust that this result will be considered satisfactory. From the above sum of profit your directors have carried Rs. 20,000 to the credit of the machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 20,000 to that of the preliminary expenses account, and Rs. 7,400 towards writing off the balance to the debit of the shares sales discount Account, thus making a total of Rs. 47,400. After deducting the above amount there now remains a disposable balance of Rs. 57,102-13-8, which your directors recommend, should be appropriated as below :—Dividend for the year ended 31st December 1896, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share Rs. 50,000-0-0, bonus to company's employes Rs. 2,000-0-0, to be carried to next year's account Rs. 4,502-13-8, Rs. 57,102-13-8. Your directors beg to inform the shareholders that during the middle of the year under report, a strong demand for yarns of all counts at higher rates having sprung up in the China markets, shares in all the local cotton spinning mill companies were eagerly sought by the investing public at advancing prices. Your directors are glad to report that taking advantage of such favourable opportunity they deemed it advisable in the interests of the Company to dispose of the remaining shares in the Company at the rate of Rupees 250 per share, thus making the capital of your company fully paid up. The loss of Rs. 7,400 incurred by the Company by the above transaction, has been written off from the company's profit for the year as stated above. The shareholders are aware that 28,000 mule and ring throstle spindles are at present worked at their mill driven by a horizontal compound Tandem Engine of 750 horse-power. Your directors beg to state that as your mill was originally designed for 50,000 spindles to be driven by a Triple Expansion Engine of 1,500 Horse-power, they have deemed it advisable with a view to increase the earning capacity of the company to add about 10,080 ring throstle spindles to the existing number, and have placed the order for the same with the requisite preparatory machinery with Messrs. Asa Lees and Company, Limited, of Oldham, through their local agents, Messrs. Bradbury Brady and Company. They have also placed the order for the second line being the component part of the present engine, with Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons, Ld., of Bolton, through their local agents, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Company. Your directors hope that the additional machinery will be in full working order by the end of the present year. Your directors beg to add that as the steam power of the existing three boilers now working at your mill would not suffice for driving the engine when completed as stated above, they have given the order for two new boilers of Messrs. Galloways, Limited, of Manchester, to Messrs. Bradbury, Brady and Company, their local agents. Your directors regret to have to record during the year the sad death of Dr. Pestanji Muncherji, the chairman of your board of directors from the commencement of the Company. Your directors have appointed Dr. Jeejeebhai Pestanji Nicholson, a director of this company, in the place of the deceased gentleman. You are requested to appoint a director in his room. The mill buildings, machinery and stock of cotton stores, &c., of your mill have been insured for Rupees 14,82,500. Two of your directors, Mr. Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpal and Dr. Shantaram Vitthal, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the year ending 31st December last was declared. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was set apart to be distributed as a bonus to the company's employes and mill hands as the directors may think fit. Mr. Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpal and Dr. Shantaram Vithal, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. The appointments made by the board, of Dr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Nicholson as a director in place of Dr. Pestonjee Munch erjee Nicholson, deceased, was confirmed. Messrs. Jethalal Bhogilal and Haridas Girdhardas were appointed auditors with remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The best thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the directors, and secretaries, treasurers, and agents for their able and efficient management of the company's affairs ; and the proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

PURE MILK.

The conditions of life in India are favourable in so many respects to the dissemination of enteric, and the disease has established itself now so widely throughout the country, hill stations and garrisons on the confines of the Empire not being too remote from its malign influence, that there seems no hope of doing more than check its spread unless, indeed, medical science discovers some specific or method of inoculation which will give immunity against it. Even to hold it in check is a difficult matter, seeing that it finds daily avenues of advance through our ordinary food and drink ; and considering the hundred and one ways in which the most painstaking vigilance about these matters may be nullified by the laziness, stupidity, dishonesty or uncleanliness of menials, the wonder is not that the disease strikes down so often those on whose behalf such precautions have been taken, but that with so many loopholes for evasion the precautions prove the success they do. When one comes to classes for whom the same methods of protection are not, and can not be, maintained we find less immunity ; and as long as there are wells liable to pollution, cheap aerated waters in the bazaar and native servants with native notions, so long will enteric be with us, sometimes bursting out in epidemic form, sometimes dropping to a few sporadic cases but always taking its toll every season from the cantonments, the civil station and the city, and from all ranks and classes. The cardinal methods of protecting communities against this and other like zymotic diseases are the provision of good sanitation, good water supply and good milk supply and in regard to these the Government and many municipalities have expended large sums in improving the sanitation and in providing reservoirs and pure pipe water for the military and civil populations. But although there are some good cantonment dairies under constant inspection, and well managed dairies in some large civil stations, much less has been achieved in the direction of pure and properly supervised milk supplies for the European troops and residents. Those that have been established naturally fall short in many respects from the English standard, and having regard to the soundness of natives for milk, the facilities for adulterating it, their ideas about the feeding of cows and the habits of the cowkeepers, there will always be the obstacle of cost and efficient supervision to militate against the success of cantonment and station dairies.

Considerable interest at aches, therefore, to an experiment recently tried at the instance of one of the largest, if not the largest, London dairy companies, the object being to find out whether fresh milk that had been sterilized would, after ordinary treatment of a voyage to India and a long railway journey up-country in the hot season. Of course the milk might have been put in the cold chamber of the steamer and in ice on the train, but this was not intended. Three quarts in patent stoppered bottles packed in a wooden case were taken on board in London and placed in the baggage room in the hold. At Brindisi the case was removed to a cabin, where it lay till Aden was reached, and it was then transhipped, after tying a considerable time in the sun, to a cabin of another vessel. Two days later one bottle was opened and found perfectly fresh and sweet. On arrival in Bombay the case was placed in a carriage and so taken half across India to a station in the plains, and after further exposure to the sun, to a house where a day later the second bottle was opened and found quite fresh. Six days afterwards the last bottle was opened with the same result—In every case a certain amount of butter had been formed from the jolting, but the milk was quite sweet and palatable. This rough test seems to show, on a small scale, that sterilised milk can be brought to India and distributed up country without any special precautions in the way of cold storage, although as a matter of fact if it were ever carried out on a large scale collusion and page could be reckoned on both by steamer and train. Obviously the first thing was to ascertain whether the milk could stand the conditions and exposure of travel ; whether it will ever be commercially profitable to send it out here in large quantities and with regularity for the use of invalids and hospitals, much less cantonments and civil stations, we have no information and cannot say. But the presumption that such an undertaking must be out of the question is checked by the fact that butter and cheese, not to speak of meat, are sent to England in large quantities from distant New Zealand to undersell the home grown produce ; eggs and fresh fish from Canada seek the same market, and the rush of apple, strawberries, plums, and other fruits despatched to London from Tasmania and Victoria has been so great this month as to demonstrate the capacity of the cargo steamers of the Colonial ports. When pears and gooseberries from Australia can be bought in the London streets there is nothing improbable in milk from either the Colonies or England being procurable in India. It is entirely a question of commercial cost and profit. But if it could be made to pay, and bottled milk sold as readily and kept as well as bottled beer, but at a much lower price, it might be hoped that one of the first results to follow would be a diminution of infantile mortality among Europeans and also of enteric and other zymotic diseases.—*Pioneer*.

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY DR. R. HARRIS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OFFERS EVIDENCE.

The Select Committee on South African affairs reassembled in Westminster on Tuesday afternoon, April 20th, after the Easter holidays. There was a good attendance both of the committee and of members of the House of Commons as spectators. Among the latter were Lord Cranborne, Lord Warkworth, Mr. W. Allan, Mr. S. Leighton, Mr. Lees Knowles, Mr. Lloyd Morgan, Mr. Molloy, Mr. Graham, Mr. Newdigate, Mr. Lewis Jones, Mr. Hayes Fisher, Mr. T. Ellis, &c. The usual counsel in attendance were reinforced by the presence of Lord Robert Cecil, who appeared for Dr. Rutherford Harris. The members of the Committee entered the room at 12-25, and the hearing of evidence was at once resumed.

DR. HARRIS'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Rutherford Harris, who was the first witness, said, in reply to the chairman, that he was Secretary to the Chartered Company in South Africa from September, 1889, till Mr. Rhodes's resignation as managing director last year. He desired to make the following statement :—

I have acted as Mr. Rhodes's private secretary on the occasion of three of his visits to England, and my connection with the circumstances to which this Committee are to inquire arose from the fact that I was Mr. Rhodes's confidential agent, and not from the position I occupied as secretary to the Chartered Company. As secretary to the Chartered Company I assisted Mr. Rhodes in his constant endeavour to obtain the transfer of the Bechuanaland Protectorate to this company and was, in furtherance of this object, and during five years in constant communication with the Chartered Company Board and the Imperial authorities in South Africa. I was also acquainted with the similar communications which Mr. Rhodes and the company were making to successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies. Mr. Rhodes pressed on this transfer on the ground, among others, that the first clause of the charter states that the sphere of operations commences at Mafeking. During these years I acted also in a confidential capacity to Mr. Rhodes, and was, consequently, fully conversant with his northern policy in all its details.

WITNESS AND MR. RHODES.

It was however, only in the summer of 1895 that he discussed with me the probabilities of a rising at Johannesburg, and pointed out that in the event of a rising a force on the border might assist in protecting the citizens of Johannesburg. I gave such assistance, in their judgment, became necessary. He did not suggest, nor did I at any time contemplate, an armed incursion, except for the purposes of protection in the event of a revolution. The transfer of the Protectorate for which Mr. Rhodes had been striving so long had been promised by the late Government, although without the determination of any date, and on the transference of the Crown Colony of Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony Mr. Rhodes dispatched me to England to secure, if possible, the immediate fulfilment by the present Government of the promise made by its predecessors. There were several reasons for this. In the first place, if the transfer were made the Cape Colony and the Chartered Company would then be co-terminous, and this Mr. Rhodes considered an initial step towards federation. Secondly, the immediate extension of the *railway from Mafeking to Buluwayo depended*, in our opinion, on the transfer of the Protectorate. Thirdly, a large number of Dutch colonists were anxious to occupy land in the Protectorate, provided they could secure title under the company. For all *these* reasons Mr. Rhodes was anxious to obtain an immediate confirmation of the late Government's promise, and his anxiety was increased on learning Khama's intention to visit England and protest against the transfer, which, if successful, would have effectually stopped the railway extension and imperilled a grant in aid of such extension of £20,000 per annum for ten years, on its completion to Palapye, promised by Lord Loch with the sanction of Her Majesty's late Government.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

I was instructed by Mr. Rhodes to visit England and to press these considerations upon the attention of the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Rhodes left it to my discretion to decide, if I thought fit, that a visit of the grave situation at Johannesburg or immediate transfer would facilitate the placing of a Colonial police force in opposition to not should circumstances require it. I came to England in July, 1895, and in August had an official interview with the Colonial Secretary and Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office. At that interview I pressed, necessarily at great length and in minute detail, into all the questions of the late Government's promise, of Khama's opposition, the necessity for the railway, the question of the subsidy, the Boer trekkers, and other matters pertinent to the transfer. Mr. Chamberlain expressed a keen interest in the policy of railway extension, but regretted his inability to consider the question of an immediate transfer of the Protectorate. In addition to these complex and intricate questions, it was present to my mind that in the event of a rising at Johannesburg Mr. Rhodes wished to be in a position to render assistance with the police forces of the British South Africa Company should certain eventualities arise.

"A GUARDED ALLUSION."

I made no explicit statement to that effect, but I referred to the unrest at Johannesburg, and added a guarded allusion to the desirability of there being a police force near the border. Mr. Chamberlain at once demurred to the turn the conversation had taken. I never referred to the subject again or at either of two subsequent interviews I had with Mr. Chamberlain. I have nothing to add to the account given in the Blue-books of the subsequent negotiations which resulted ultimately in the transfer of the Protectorate.

ARMS FOR JOHANNESBURG.

In pursuance of my instructions I dispatched arms to the Chartered Company at Cape Town, knowing that under certain circumstances a portion of them might be directed to Johannesburg. On my return to Cape Town I transmitted communications from Johannesburg to Pitsani, and from Pitsani to Johannesburg. I also, on instructions, cabled to the London "Times" the letter of invitation to Dr. Jameson from Johannesburg. With regard to the telegrams published in the Cape Blue-book, I accept the evidence given before the Cape Committee by my confidential clerk, Mr. Sauvage. Although I acted under Mr. Rhodes's instructions, I think it right to state that I sympathised with his policy and accept full responsibility for any assistance I may have given.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Chamberlain : I think it is my duty to make an appeal to the Committee. We have reached a very important stage in the inquiry, and Dr. R. Harris has now given his recollection of what took place at interviews between himself and the Colonial Office. Of course, I have no desire to dispute anything which he says as to his recollection of what he said himself, or what he thought, but in view of the state of feeling in South Africa I think it is of the greatest importance that my version of what occurred should also be given immediately, and under those circumstances I ask leave to go into the chair and make a statement.

The Chairman : Do you desire to make the statement now ?

Mr. Chamberlain : Now.

The right hon. gentleman was then sworn.

The Chairman : You are the Colonial Secretary and desire to make a statement on that made by Dr. Harris ?

Mr. Chamberlain : I think, perhaps, I had better begin at the beginning. I received the seals of office in June, 1895, almost immediately after the general election took place, and I was absent from town a considerable time, and really did not get into harness until the end of July or the beginning of August. I was then, of course, absolutely new to my work, and many circumstances, political, geographical, and others, now familiar, were then unknown to me. I found myself at once confronted with the necessity of deciding on two very important questions. A demand was made to me by Mr. Rhodes, acting as Prime Minister of Cape Colony, for the annexation to the Cape of the Bechuanaland Crown Colony, and a further demand, in his capacity as managing director of the Chartered Company, for the transfer to the Company of the remainder of Bechuanaland, known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate. At that time, and with my knowledge, I was rather averse from this policy, and thought it would have been better to maintain Imperial control of this great African reserve, but I found that promises in both matters had been made by my predecessors to transfer, although no time had been fixed. As to the Colony of Bechuanaland, my predecessors had carried the matter very far indeed. All the arrangements were complete, but assent was required, and I felt I could not break through the continuity of policy. The transfers were accordingly carried out, with the consent of the Imperial and the Cape Parliaments. At the same time the police which was attached to the service of that part of Bechuanaland, was transferred by assent to the Government of Cape Colony.

THE INTERVIEW WITH DR. HARRIS.

I think it was on August 7 that the interview took place to which Dr. Harris refers in his evidence. It took place at the Colonial Office, and three persons besides myself were present—the Under-Secretary of State, Lord Selborne, I think, although I am not quite certain, Sir R. Meade, and Mr. Fairfield. Dr. Harris pressed very strongly for the immediate transfer of the Bechuanaland Protectorate to the Chartered Company. I told him that I was new to my office ; that I could not be hurried ; in fact, that I was averse from the policy ; and that I must decline, at all events until I had had time to study it. One of my chief objections was the difficulty which I foresaw in providing satisfactorily for some important chiefs who held authority in the protectorate, and especially Khama, who, I thought and was informed, had deserved well of the British Government. It was on that and on other accounts that I declined to consider the subject. Dr. Harris then urged very strongly that the transfer was desirable, if not necessary, in order that Mr. Rhodes might complete schemes which he had discussed in conference with my predecessors, for extending the railway to Rhodesia.

MR. RHODES'S RAILWAY POLICY.

I at once expressed my very strong interest in this policy. I told Dr. Harris that it was almost the chief item in the programme which I proposed for myself, to complete and extend the communication in the British possessions ; that I recognised the immense importance of connecting Cape Colony with the vast territory under the control of the Chartered Company, and that he might therefore rely upon getting from me any assistance it was in my power to render, in order to secure the completion of these railway works ; but I pointed out to him that for this purpose it was not absolutely necessary that the protectorate should be transferred ; and that it would be enough that a strip of land should be reserved sufficient for the making and protection of the railway. I suggested this as an alternative course, as showing that I would support his application and give all facilities that he might require for the purpose of making the railway, and so in regard to this point which occupied, I should say, at least nine-tenths, or at all events by far the greater part of a very lengthened discussion, the net result was I refused the protectorate, but I promised every possible support to the railway. Shortly afterwards—I think a few days afterwards—I left for a holiday in Spain.

THE CHIEFS' VIEWS.

Before I left I had an interview with three chiefs, who communicated their views to Her Majesty's Government. I found, though they were not strongly hostile to the idea of a transfer of the Protectorate, they were anxious that a reservation should be made of the territories under which their rule as chiefs should be maintained under the Imperial Government. They objected to direct relations with the Chartered Company ; and when this was arranged they would withdraw all opposition to the transfer. That rather altered my view of what might be done. It seemed to me that the opportunity was favourable for meeting the views of the chiefs ; and if that could be done, the transfer might at once take place. I therefore communicated with the chiefs and the Chartered Company, and urged them to confer together ; and if they did that, I would reconsider my decision. I told them this whatever the result might be, I should require them to give up the strip of land to make the railway. On my return from Spain another interview was held at the Colonial Office, on November 5 or 6. The three chiefs were present, with the missionaries acting as interpreters, and some of the directors of the Chartered Company and representatives of the Colonial Office. I was told that the Company and the chiefs had failed to come to an agreement, but that they had both agreed to leave the matters in dispute to my decision. After a long discussion, I gave my

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. D'ARSONVAL, the French electrician, has continued his researches on the action of alternating currents of electricity on the body, and finds that they increase the oxidation which goes on. A person subjected to them gives off more carbonic acid in breathing and generates more heat. They have also a marked influence on the nervous system, but not on the nerves of general sensation, a fact which explains why the person does not feel the passage of the currents. The currents penetrate to the interior of the body.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences M. Sorel drew attention to the fact that a dead body is less easily permeated by the X rays than a living body, and M. Lannelongue observed that the rays act powerfully on the living body, troubling the nutrition of the cells, and causing death of the tissues and necrosis. He compared this effect with some effects of the solar rays, sunburn, and cited a case of young children left in the sun who were burnt and died, or suffered from erysipelas and phlegmon. An experiment made by protecting the body with uranium glass has proved that this accident was due to "chemical" rays in the sun. Some account of these results has already appeared in the newspapers, but the official report is now to hand.

Dr. James Kerr Love, of Glasgow, recently read a paper on deafness before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, from which it appears that congenital deafness might either be hereditary in the direct line or in collateral branches, and that it depends on, not one, but many anatomical defects. Intermarriage of deaf persons perpetuates but does not accentuate the tendency to deafness. The hearing brothers and sisters of deaf mutes are as likely to have deaf mute offspring as if they had been deaf mutes themselves. Consanguinity of parents emphasises family defects, and in this way many cases of congenital deafness occur. Dr. Love asserted the right of the State to control the marriage of persons belonging to families badly tainted with deafness.

The "Electrical World," gives a description of a new instrument called an "ampliphone" for magnifying feeble sounds which is attracting the attention of American physicians as a help to auscultation. It is the invention of Mr. Knudson, and consists of a kind of drum or tambour made of two thin aluminium corrugated diaphragms, from which a branching ear-tube springs. The ear-tubes, like those of the phonograph, are placed in the ear, and the tambour is brought into contact with the sonorous body.

The "Agricultural Gazette" of New South Wales contains an interesting article by Mr. N. A. Cobb, written at the request of the Minister of Agriculture on methods of experiment with crops and manures. Field experiments as made by farmers themselves are often a failure, and agricultural chemistry is thus discredited in their eyes. These failures are due in great part to the unconsciousness of the experimenter. Mr. Cobb shows how this source of error can be obviated by substituting rows for square plots. He praises the pot system (as employed at the Darmstadt Experiment Station and elsewhere) as the best for solving certain questions, for example, the comparative value of manures to a plant. Nevertheless, the result obtained from pots will not necessarily be that got from fields exposed to the weather, &c., and if the farmer wishes to know their value to his ground, he must repeat his field experiments for many years.

The "Archives des Sciences Biologiques," published by the Imperial Institute of Experimental Medicine in St. Petersburg, contains an important article by Dr. Smirnow on a new method of obtaining an anti-toxin of great therapeutic value. The method is too technical to describe here, but it involves the use of electricity and broth cultures, not living horses, as now used.

A paper by Dr. A. Gotze in "Globus" tends to throw light on the earliest forms of money. Silver bars found by Schliemann at Hissarlik are shaped like bronze axe-heads, and were probably a medium for barter. Perhaps the bronze or real axe-head was the first medium, and was afterwards copied in silver or iron to serve as money. Cases we get, he coinages of Tenedos inscribed with an axe. Dr. Gotze surmises that the tongue of gold looted by Achan from Jericho (Joshua vii., 21-24) was a similar golden model of a bronze axe-head or celt, which is shaped like a tongue.

"The influence of music on the respiration is the subject of a paper by MM. A. Binet and J. Courtier in the "Revue Scientifique." Major chords and discords quicken the breathing, especially discords. Minor chords retard it. All melodies, grave or gay, but lively dances in particular, quicken the respiration, and increase the action of the heart. Operatic pieces, or those well-known to the subject, were the most effective in accelerating the action of the heart.

Mr. Franz Boas finds from observations made on American, Irish, German, and English children that during the early years of childhood short children develop more slowly than tall children, but later on, during adolescence, they continue to grow, while tall children have more nearly attained their full development. Smallness for age is, therefore, an effect of slower development, but the slower development continues longer as a rule, and in adolescence the effects of retardation are often made good to some extent.

No. 30 folio of the Geologic Atlas, by Hague, Weed, and Iddings, the U. S. Government surveyors, is devoted to the Yellowstone region, and is very interesting to physiographers as well as tourists. It shows the physical character of the Wonderland, and its price is only 75 cents.

It is stated that 95 out of every 100 hallucinations, in delirium tremens are of snakes and worms in one form or another. Dr. Davis, of the Bellevue Hospital, United States, has been examining the eyes of alcoholic patients with the ophthalmoscope, and finds that the blood vessels of their eyes are congested with blood, and that has projected on the field of vision, where their movements seem like the twisting of snakes.

An interesting discovery has been made by Dr. P. Zeeman, of the Amsterdam University, while working at Leyden. He finds that the lines of the spectrum of a metal are broadened out when the source of light is in an intense magnetic field. The discovery, which had been predicted by some physicists, tends to confirm the electromagnetic theory of light.

An archæological congress was held in Athens from the 20th to the 28th of April in order to commemorate the founding of the French School at Athens 50 years ago. It is proposed to make this congress the first of a series to be held in different cities of the world.

The idea of making wine in Britain from anything more pretentious than rhubarb, current, cowslip, or elderberry would be extremely ridiculous. But it is a fact that after twenty-one years' trial Lord Rute has at Cardiff, succeeded in making the industry pay. Starting with three acres of vines, of a description which was known to thrive well in the colder parts of France, and planting on a sunny slope in light and porous loam, he regarded the results as so promising that at the end of ten years he laid out eleven acres more. In 1893 he obtained from these fourteen acres a yield of forty hogsheads of wine, which is about seventy per cent. of what a full crop from the same acreage would yield in Germany. This wine fetched in the market three thousand pounds, and some of it, on resale, was disposed of for a hundred and fifteen shillings per dozen. During the twenty-one years there were, of course, bad seasons and good, some years being altogether barren, but, on the whole, the enterprise has succeeded in a way which is astonishing, considering the fickleness of our climate.

Messrs. Remy and Contremoulin have presented to the Academy of Sciences a new result of their researches on the application of the X rays to anatomical study. With the aid of chemical preparations they have put the muscles, ligaments, and tendons of dead bodies, both of men and frogs, in such condition that they have given radiographic images. The muscle appears of a sombre shade that reveals its full outline, but within the boundaries thus indicated are perceived still darker portions that correspond to muscular bundles. The muscle is masked by bundles of longitudinal fibres, very clearly outlined. The intervular tendons show very clearly in many cases, and some interosseous ligaments are also seen plainly.

All who are engaged in practical electrical work now how in the neighbourhood of dynamo machines, all steel tools are turned into permanent magnets. A workman will take from his bench chisels, gouges, or hammers, and will show how strings of nails will depend from them just as if they had been purposely instead of accidentally magnetised. Unfortunately the same effect is produced upon the steel parts of an ordinary watch, the hair-spring, lever, escapement-wheel, &c., being turned into magnets should the wearer approach certain electrical apparatus in action. This magnetisation of the steel parts of a watch will throw it completely out of gear and will sometimes stop it altogether; hence visitors to electrical works are generally careful to leave their watches in the care of the hall-keeper. But in spite of all precautions a watch will often become affected and various means of demagnetising it are known. Mr. T. W. Lewis, president of the Horological Society of Philadelphia, recently read a paper before the Franklin Institute upon this important subject, and described an apparatus which he had devised for destroying the magnetism in watches. It consisted of an appliance for giving the watch a horizontal and vertical rotary movement while it was drawn slowly in and out of a helix of wire through which an electric current is passed. By this means the polarity of each steel part of the watch is changed with a gradually diminishing force, until each is restored to its normal condition.

BUDGET DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

RECORD REVENUE.—INCREASED ARMAMENTS AND POSTAL REFORMS.

IN Committee of Ways and Means, last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his Budget statement. He observed that in spite of political circumstances in the United States which for a time paralysed trade, in spite of unrest in South Africa, distress in India, and anxieties in the East of Europe, the revival if trade which commenced in the summer of 1895, had been well maintained. The total value of our foreign trade in 1895 was £702,500,000, and its total value in 1896 had risen to £738,000,000 being an increase of 5 per cent., to some extent in prices, but mainly in volume; and he thought he might say that our home trade was not less flourishing. His forecast of the revenue of the past year was £103,480,000; but it actually produced £103,950,000, or an excess of £3,470,000. The total sum raised last year for the Imperial revenue was £112,199,000, as against £109 340,000 raised in 1895-96. As to expenditure, the estimate was £100,046,000, but there had been supplementary estimates amounting to £2,279,000, the total being £102,325,000. There were, however savings to the extent of £848,000 and the total Exchequer issue was £101,477,000. Of the increase, £790,000 was due to the advance to the Egyptian Government on account of the Dongola expedition, and that sum would bear interest; £145,000 was due to the cost of the Indian garrison at Suakin; and the balance, £467,000, was due to increased expenditure on the Army and Navy and for educational purposes. After deducting the Exchequer issues from the revenue there was a surplus in the last year of £2,473,000. That had been devoted to the purposes of the Military Works Act of the present Session to prevent an increase of new debt. The National Debt on April 1, last year was £652,540,000 while on March 31 in the present year that liability was £744,956,000. The unfunded debt now consisted solely of Treasury bills. Our total revenue was something over fifty-two millions, in 1836-37. It was now 112 millions, though a portion of it was not applied to Imperial purposes, but handed over to local bodies. Nearly 72 per cent. of the receipts sixty years ago were derived from a complicated system of taxes on commodities, while only a little over 44 per cent. was now drawn from that source. The burden has been shifted from indirect to direct taxation to the extent of more than one-third, and the labouring man pays on the average not much more than one-fourth on the principal articles of consumption of, what his father for grand-father used to pay. The total foreign trade of the country has increased nearly six-fold since the accession of the Queen.

Turning to the future, Sir M. Hicks Beach said that, according to the original estimates, he estimated the total revenue of the coming year at £103,360,000, as against an estimated total expenditure of £101,791,000. These figures appeared to show that he had £1,569,000 to dispose of, but he was afraid that he had a disappointment in store for those who anticipated that this might be applied to the reduction of taxation. Since Mr. Goschen brought forward the Navy Estimates Her Majesty's Government had carefully reconsidered their position, and in conformity with the policy announced by his right hon. friend, an addition of £500,000 would be made to those estimates. Her Majesty's Government had also had to consider very carefully the responsibilities of their position as the paramount Power in South Africa, and they felt it necessary to make a material increase in the Imperial garrison in that part of the world. That decision had been taken in no aggressive spirit. They intended to fulfil to the utmost all their own obligations, but they expected others to do the same. He had to reserve £200,000 on account of that and thus he was left with £869,000 to deal with. The Postmaster-General desired to make certain reforms in the postal service. Steps would be taken as soon as possible to secure that there should be a delivery of letters to every house in the United Kingdom. Then it was proposed that there should be a free delivery of telegrams within three miles, and that the cost of delivery beyond that limit should be reduced to 5d. per mile. In London during the hours of Sunday and the night, when certain post-offices were closed, it was customary to charge for the delivery of telegrams. These telegrams would in future be delivered free. An important concession would be made in connection with the cost of the guarantee for opening a new telegraph office. It was proposed to reduce the rate on parcels to 1d. per pound up to a maximum of 1s. The Postmaster-General also proposed that in future the sample post should be abolished, and that all articles, whether letters, samples, or books, under four ounces should be sent for one penny, with a charge of one half-penny for every two ounces exceeding that weight. Finally, our representative at the Postal Union, which meet at Washington next month, would propose that the rate on foreign and Colonial letters should be reduced from 2½d. to 2d. It would take time to bring all these changes into operation, and the total cost of them in the current year would be £300,000. The total estimated expenditure for 1897-98 was £102,541, and therefore he should only have a margin of £503,000 left for contingencies. Out of that margin he expected to have to provide for certain expenditure in connection with the improvement of education in Scotland, and also for industrial education in Ireland. Further, there would be an expenditure for the entertainment of our foreign and Colonial guests on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, and after that expenditure he would be left with very little margin for the current year.

SIR W. HARCOURT AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.—A SHARP ENCOUNTER.

SIR W. HARCOURT, while congratulating the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the generally satisfactory character of his statement, thought it was deeply to be deplored that in two successive years of great surpluses there had been no material relief of taxation that would be for the benifit of all classes and not of one class of the community. Adverting to what he called the fly in the right hon. gentleman's pot of ointment, he said the sum in possession of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to be used in part for the support of a war police in South Africa. "The right hon. gentleman has announced as one of his reasons why the surplus he had at his disposal is to be melted down that a sum of several hundred thousand pounds is to be provided for the support of a war policy in South-Africa." (opposition cheers) Yes I know the right hon. gentleman is not in favour of a war policy in South Africa. But the Minister responsible for the Colonies has made it sufficiently apparent that this is a war policy. In every utterance of his during the last few months there is no doubt he has been endeavouring to exasperate sentiment in that country"—(Ministerial cries of "Oh, oh," and Opposition cheers—" and to produce what, thank God, he has failed in producing—racial war." (Renewed Opposition cheers.) "Yes, sir; but his policy had been defeated. It had been defeated by the good, sense and good feeling of the people of Cape Colony, and the vote taken the other day was a vote of condemnation of this war policy. That vote was in support of a peace policy, and by a majority. I am happy to say, the Cape Government rejected the policy which is represented by these additional estimates." (At this point Mr. Chamberlain entered the House and took his seat on the Treasury bench amidst loud Ministerial cheers.) "I rejoice in that majority, and I repeat in the presence of the right hon. gentleman that it was the triumph of the peace party in South Africa. It was the defeat of an attempt to get up this ill-feeling utterly unjustifiable utterly without foundation and it was a declaration on the part of the majority of the people of Cape Colony and of the Government of the Cape that they would seek the arrangement of all differences which might exist between them and this Government of the Transvaal by peaceable and not by warlike operations. (Cheers.) Therefore, when we are asked to refuse the reduction of the taxation of the people in order that we may contribute money to promote aggressive and warlike operations in South Africa"—(loud Ministerial cries of "Oh")—"we shall oppose the most determined resistance, and I deeply regret that in this Budget, which in other respects might have been regarded as a satisfactory and prosperous Budget, we should be introduced to a declaration that the resources of this country and the means by which the taxation of the people might have been reduced should be applied to purposes which, in my opinion, are utterly unjustifiable."—(Ministerial laughter and Opposition cheers)—" which are rejected by the people of the Cape Colony, which are rejected by the Government of the Cape Colony, and I venture to say that the exhibition of this spirit is one of the most injurious things in connection with the Empire that has yet been proposed in the House of Commons." (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain, who was received with loud Ministerial cheers, said:—I certainly did not expect to intervene in this debate, and it is difficult for me to justify the South African policy of the Government on the occasion of the introduction of the Budget. But it has been made absolutely necessary for me to say a few words, at all events, in reference to the pernicious and dangerous language—(loud Ministerial cheers)—unpatriotic in the highest degree—(renewed cheering)—embarrassing to the Government, and injurious to the cause of peace—which has just fallen from the right hon. gentleman. (Cheers.) Sir I am sorry I did not hear the opening words in which he referred to this subject; but as I understand, the right hon. gentleman accuses the Government of being about to embark or having embarked upon what he calls an aggressive and warlike policy, involving warlike operations in South Africa, and he says that this war policy has been rejected by the Cape Government and people. Sir, both these statements are absolutely inaccurate. (Ministerial cheers.) The policy of the Government remains the same, and that policy of the Government is to maintain its obligations, not to engage in any aggressive operations whatsoever; not to attack the independence of a State which, even in diplomatic language, can be termed a friendly State, but no maintain its own rights and the rights of the nation. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I hoped that this policy would continue to be, as it has hitherto been a non-party policy supported from all sides of the House. That hope has altogether disappeared in face of the speech of the right hon. gentleman—(cheers)—and now I challenge him and his party to raise the issue. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) Let us know where we are. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Crewe") Let us know at the earliest possible date upon what point they are prepared to take issue with us. (Ministerial cheers.) Are they prepared to take issue with us when we say that, while we observe our own obligations, we intend that the obligations which are held towards us shall also be maintained? (Cheers.) What is it that is now in question between us and the Government of the Transvaal? It is not any interference on our part in the internal affairs of the Transvaal; not any attack by us upon the convention to which the Transvaal willingly assented. The difference between us arises from the fact that on more than one occasion the Transvaal Government have broken the Convention, and we are calling upon them in friendly and conciliatory terms to give us satisfaction. And this is the opportunity the right hon. gentleman takes to tell them in effect that they are not to give us satisfaction; to tell them in effect it is we who are aggressive—(cheers)—that it is we who have taken the initiative, and that they will have the support of the Government and the people of Cape Colony, because that is his second statement. (Cheers.) Upon what does he base that? I suppose upon the telegrams, and he must have been much more acute than I am if he understands entirely their importance and meaning. What I see in those telegrams is that the Cape Parliament practically unanimously has declared that they are determined that the obligations on both sides shall be observed.—Sir W. Harcourt: Peaceably.—Mr. Chamberlain: It is desirable that peace should be preserved. We hold that as strongly as the right hon. gentleman, but we do not hold that peace can be preserved by telling the Transvaal they can break their obligations with impunity. (Cheers.) That is practically the policy which the right hon. gentleman has expounded. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I defy him to point to anything in the despatches before the House—which are open for discussion—that can, by any strained interpretation, be assumed to be in any way provocative to the Transvaal. (Cheers.)—"You come asking for £200,000," interjected Sir William.—"What nonsense!" exclaimed Mr. Chamberlain, and his remark was followed by a burst of vociferous Ministerial cheering. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain contrasted the £200,000 with the "hundreds and hundreds of thousands of pounds" which the Transvaal Government had spent in arming itself to an extent which was absolutely unjustifiable. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Courtney deprecated the policy of biting our thumb at other nations.—Mr. Balfour said he could not conceive two speeches more calculated to aggravate the relations between this country and the South African Republic than these which had been delivered by the leader of the Opposition and the right hon. member for Bodmin. These troops were being sent to the Cape Colony solely as a precaution, and Her Majesty's Government were absolutely innocent of any aggressive purpose. In fact they would regard hostilities with the Transvaal as a national disaster.—Sir W. Harcourt was extremely glad to hear the statement of the First Lord of the Treasury, because for the last month or two an impression had existed that the policy of Mr. Rhodes had the support of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—Eventually a resolution relating to the income-tax was agreed to.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

O'Reilley, Lieut, Ms, 3rd M L I, on furlough, from England.
Tullock, Capt, Ms, R E, on leave, from Bangalore.

MAY 17.

Milward, Surgeon, Bengal, A M S, on duty, from Bareilly.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 15.

Banks, Capt, Ms, Dist Staff, on leave, to England.
Deane, Lieut, Ms, 19th M L, on furlough, to England.
Hawkins, 2nd Lieut, Ms, IV Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.
Francis, Lieut, Ms, IV Hussars, on leave, to England.
Churchill Lieut, Ms, 4th Hussars, on private affairs, to England.
O'Reilly, Lieut, Ms, 3rd M L I, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Tullock, Capt, Ms, R E, on leave, to England.
Lyle, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Rochfort, Lieut Col, Bo, R H A, on leave, to England.
Creagh, Col, Bo, A Q M G, on leave, to England.
Butler, 2nd Lieut, Bo, York L I, on medical certificate, to England.
Aracott, Brig Surgn Lieut Col, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England.
Mackenzie, Lieut Col, Bo, 2nd Bo Grenadiers, on leave, to England.
Green, Lieut Col, Bo, R E, on leave, to Kirkee.
Anderson, Lieut Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Irwin, Lieut Col, Bo, 2 th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Hasnus, Capt, Bo, 19th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Foster, Capt, Bo, R A, on medical certificate, on leave, to England.
Bond, Capt, Bo, York L I, off leave, to Nasirabad.
Ferguson, Surgn Major, 19th Bo I, on leave, to Poona.
Phayre, Major, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, to England.
Dunscombe, Lieut Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Walker, Lieut, Bo, R E, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R,

Bombay, 18th May, 1897.

1. Captain G. Lund having proceeded on leave of absence, Lieut. D. J. Sharp will take over charge of E Company from this date.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 18th May, 1897.

1. The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 4 Sub-division, No. 1 Company, from the date of attestation:—No. 336 Gunner G. S. Chards, 7th May 1897; and No. 337 Gunner J. H. Kerr, 18th May 1897.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Committee Meeting of the B. V. A. Carbine Association held at 6-15 p.m., on Wednesday the 19th instant, in the New Club rooms, Apollo Bunder.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, May 15.)

Munshi Ambika Prasad, Asst Inspr of Schools, Fyzabad Divn, leave on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the 1st March, 1897.

The Rev R H Chapman, Chaplain, Allahabad Cantonments, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th May, 1897.

Babu Hira Lal Sinha, B A, LL B, Vakil, High Court of Judicature, N W Provinces, to officiate as a Munsif and to be posted to the Muhammadabad Munsifi in the Ghazipur Judgeship, vice Saiyid Asghar Ali, deceased.

Pandit Chiranji Lal, Head Clerk, office of Asst Inspr of Schools, 1st Circle, to officiate as Asst Inspr of Schools Agra Divn, till further orders.

Babu Ram Prasad, Munsif of the Tarabganj Munsifi in the Gonda Judgeship, to be Hotata as Subordinate Judge, Bahraich, during the absence on leave of Babu Grish Chandra Bose, or until further orders.

Munshi Janki Prasad, Asst Inspr of Schools, from the Agra to Fyzabad Divn.

Mr H Nelson, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Bhognipur to the Etawah Divn, Lower Ganges Canal, and took over charge of the latter Division, on the afternoon of 5th May 1897, from Mr W H Rushton, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, granted six months' furlough.

GENERAL ORDERS.

NAINI TAL, MAY 12.

The undermentioned officers have qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymasters:—Lieut E G Caffin, 2nd Battn York Regt; and Lieut A C Grant, 2nd Battn Highland L I.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut E P Smith, 3rd Fied Battery, from the 5th June to the 15 Oct 1897, on private affairs.

2nd Battn York Regt.—Lieut B C Williams, for two months on private affairs.

2nd Battn York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut M Middleton for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off special duty with H M's Guards of Honour in England:—Major F H R Drummond, I S C, Second-in-Command, 1st Regt Central India Horse, for one year. Pension service 22nd year commenced 11th February 1897.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major J Kellie, R E, Military Works Dept, for one year. Pension service 20th year, commenced 15th Dec 1896.

Capt C F Campbell, I S C, 8qdn Commr, 6th Bengal Cavy, for one year. Pension service 15th year, commenced 9th Sept 1896.

THE King of Siam, according to present arrangements, will arrive at Venice on May 13 or 14, and, having been received there by the Duke of Genoa, in the name of the King of Italy, will proceed at once to Switzerland. All the Princes, relatives of the King, now staying in Europe will join his Majesty at the villa which has been taken for him near Geneva, and will reside with him during his stay there, which extend to the end of May. From Geneva the King will go to Rome, where he is due on June 3, and will stay at the Quirinal as King Humbert's guest. From Italy his Majesty will proceed to France, where he will spend a considerable time. He will be in Austria at the end of June, and will next proceed to Russia, and thence to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and at the end of July will arrive in England, where he will break his journey for a time. Taplow Court has been lent for him. The second part of the King's journey will include visits to Germany, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal. In order to avoid rousing French susceptibilities the Siamese Government are anxious that it should be clearly understood that his Siamese Majesty has undertaken this journey simply to acquire a personal knowledge of Western politics, science, art, and letters, of which he is a great admirer, and to make the acquaintance of their most distinguished exponents in the interest of his own country.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

IN publishing the last complete list of subscribers the Honorary Secretary begs to tender the best thanks of the Committee, Joint Secretaries and himself for the very generous response to the appeal made by his Excellency the Governor at the meeting held in the Town Hall on 17th December 1896. Thanks are also tendered to the Press for the space they have from time to time kindly given for publishing this list. The total subscription amounts to Rs. 2,27,716, and would doubtless have been considerably more were it not for the visitation the Presidency has been afflicted with.

G. COTTON,
Bombay, 13th May 1897. Honorary Secretary.

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Mr H S Davies	50
Mr H A Wadia (For the Month of March	250
Mrs H A Wadia { Promised for every month till the famine lasts	50
Mr Kunverji Coyaji	75
Capin A W Forbes	25
Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarjee	25
Mr D B Shukles	100
Mr R L Khambhati	25
Revd R W Sinclair	20
Miss A H Irwin	25
Miss S M Beatly	25
Mr G A Travadi	20
Mr D M Kadaka	15
Mr H W Kandya	10
Mr Dulerai Umiashunker	10
Mr Shivarasa Nanabhai	10
Mr Vandravandas Valabdas	10
Mr Khetshi Anandji	10
Mr Narbheshunker Harishunker	10
Mr Navalshunker Motiram	10
Mr Vajoobhai Himabhai	10
Mr Ratanji Madhowji	10
H H the Thakor Saheb Shri Sursingbji his officials and subjects, &c.—Lathi State	500
Names of Subscribers not yet received	550
Items under Rupees Ten	39

SATARA LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

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Mr S R Arthur, I C S	100
Sirdar Rajaram Saheb	100
Mr K B Marathe	100
Mr C W Kincaid	30
Mr D George	33
Mr B M Kharkar	20
Mr N V Sathe	15
Mr Chunilal D Kavishwar	50
Mr V K Kirtikar	10
Mr A G Kazee	15
Mr B S Sahasrabudhe	10
Mr W R Thatte	10
Mr Balmukund Hazarimal	15
Mr Nanasaheb, Dewan	10
Mr Datoo Narayan Phadnis	10
Mr Durgaram Manram	11
Mr Madhawrao Sukharam Phadnis	10
Mr Madhavrao Oak	10
Mr Ramchundra Sayslaram Pansare	10
Mr Krishnaji Harji Patel	10
Mr Raghunath P Karandikar	10
Mr G V Ranade	10
Items under Rupees Ten	162

BELGAUM LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

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Mr C C Boyd ICS	100
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Mr A S A Westrop ICS	50
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Mr H Munro	25
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Rao Bahadoor Lalubhai Gordhandas	75
Pleaders of Belgaum	333
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Mr Mahomed Ayubkhan	25
Mr Dada Patravati	25
Mr R S V S Koppikar	21
Mr Ramchundrarao Mogaive	20
Mr Sangappa Dadoi Nipankar	20
Mr Ramapa Jivapa Kalgankar	15
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Mr Allapa Satvirappa Balloli	10
Mr Gopal Bhimrao Kakade	10
Mr Mahalingapa Kattoli	10
Mr Luxmidas Hirajl	10
Item under Rupees Ten	254

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Mr Balkrishna Ramchundra	70
Mr Bhelchund Fatechchund	40
Mr Bharma Narsupa	20
Mr Laxumon Chudapa	25
Mr Gurapa Channalapa	25
Mr Salcaram Antaji	10
Mr Dundapa Torgoi	10
Mr Salapa Kowapa Shintre	60
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Mr Devkaran Nanji	51
Mr Dungarshi Jadavji	51
Mr Naroniji Gulabchund	51
Mr Dewkaran Mulchund	51
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Mr Amad Habile	51
Mr Valjee Ranchhod	41
Mr Jhaverchand Hargivan	35
Shett Jhaverchand Narshi pur Mr Jethabhai	35
Mr Bhavanidas Govindji	25
Mr Sundarji Premji	25
Mr Premji Monji	25
Mr Nanji Madanji	25
Mr Juma Adam	25
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Mr Kaksho-hroo Edalji	20
Dr Hari S Deva	17
Mr Jaikrishna Indarji	12
Mr Gulabrai G Oza	12
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Mr Dama Dharshi	10
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Mr Shaikh Abdula Nazir	15
Mr Framjee Pestonjee	10
Mr Samadas Kapurchund	10
Mr Manockial Brijbhukhandas	10
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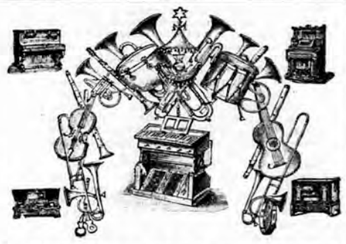

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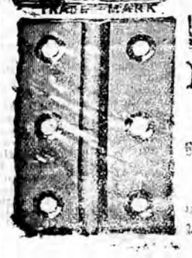

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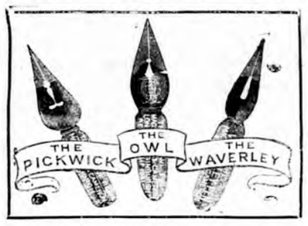

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

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W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of "WHISKEY," this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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By Royal Letters Patent

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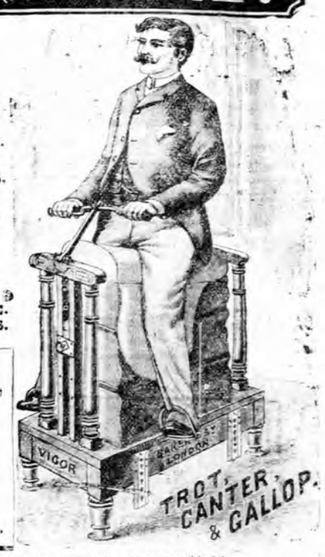

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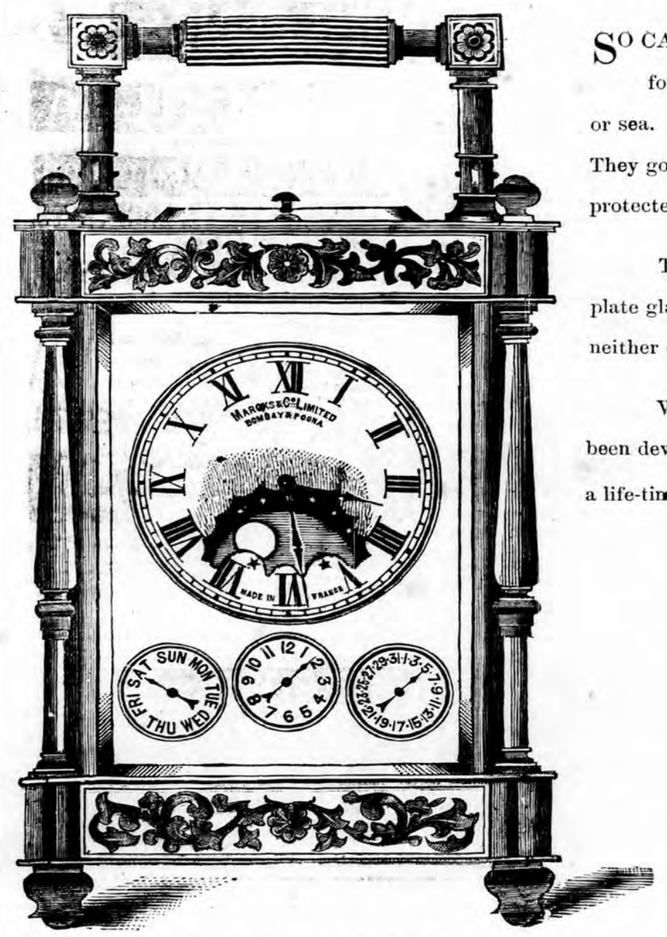

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COD LIVER OIL.

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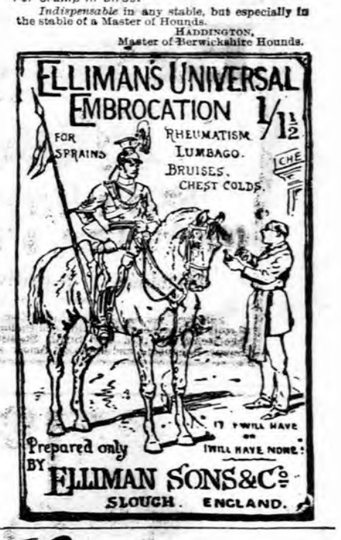

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